INSURANCE.

Indian Insurance Companies are national concerns.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Indian Merchants therefore must support them.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 113- BOMBAY FRIDAY MAY 11 1928 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
192			
12 May	Morea* ..		10,953
19 „	Kaisar-i-Hind .		11,518
26 „	Razmak ..	Naldera x ..	16,088
2 June	Macedonia ..		11,120
9 „	Malwa* ..		10,986
16 „	Mantua ..		10,946
23 „	Razmak ..	Narkunda x ..	16,572
30 „	Delta ..		8,000
7 July	Ranpura* ..		16,601
14 „	Morea ..		10,953
21 „	Razmak ..	Mooltan x ..	20,847
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind .		11,518
4 Aug.	Rawalpindi* ..		16,619
11 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
18 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
25 „	Malwa ..		10,986
1 Sep.	Rajputana* ..		16,568
8 „	Mantua ..		10,916
15 „	Naldera* ..		16,088
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind .		11,518
13 „	Narkunda x ..		16,502
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 „	Mooltan x ..		10,847
17 „	Ranchi ..		26,650
24 „	Ranpura ..	Macedonia* ..	11,120

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

RATES.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA," on the 2nd of June, 1928, and terminating with the "KAISER-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105

To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both direction.. £120

To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS,

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1928.		
14th June	Manora ..	7,888
5th July	Dumana ..	8,427
15th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1928.		
25th May	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia
8th June	Rawalpindi ..	Colombo, Straits China and Japan
25th June	†Kidderpore ..	Straits, China and Japan
6th July	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China and Japan
7th July	†Alipore ..	Straits, China and Japan
3rd Aug.	Naldera ..	Colombo, Straits China and Japan

†Does not carry Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
11th May	Vasna ..	Busreh via Karachi
12th „	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie
14th „	Vita ..	Karachi via Port Okha and Cutch Mandvie
16th „	Bankura ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
23rd „	Karagola ..	East and South Africa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500 only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

The s.s. "Chakla" and "Vita" will be taken ox the Kathiawar Coast run for the monsoon season after the sailing of the 12th and 14th May, 1928, respectively from Bombay.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with:

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
*Awa Maru ..	6028	2nd May	12th May
Hakodate Maru ..	5303	8th „	18th „
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	17th „	30th „
*Bingo Maru ..	6047	20th „	3rd June
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	30th „	12th April
Moji Maru ..	3757	15th June	27th June
*Sado Maru ..	5898	30th „	14th July

* Passenger Steamer.

Besides the above, passenger services for Europe and Japan via Colombo, North and South America via China and Japan as under:—

Sailing from Colombo fortnightly (For EUROPE.)

Fushimi Maru	17th May
Hakozaki Maru	31st May
Hakusan Maru	14th June

(For CHINA & JAPAN).

Kamo Maru	16th May
Katori Maru	30th May

Orient California Service

Sailing from Hongkong fortnightly

Taiyo Maru	31st May
Tenyo Maru	13th June

Other services are:

Orient Seattle Service every 10 days, South American East and West coast services monthly, and Japan—Australia Service monthly.

Reduced combined through fares, Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates, and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to:

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay,
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738, Telg. "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Borneo Maru ..	10th May	20th May
Sydney Maru ..	18th „	30th „
Honolulu Maru..	24th „	31st „
Sumatra Maru ..	9th June	22nd June.

For Particulars apply to:—

Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

THOSE

Who think life a Blessing and are desirous to prolong the same should never hesitate to ask for a copy of

Kamshastra

A book of 150 pages, given away gratis and post free on dropping a card to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local. Rs. as.	Mofussil. Rs. as.
1 Year	20 0	25 0
6 Months	10 0	12 8
3 Months	5 0	6 4
1 Month	1 14	2 4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 4	Rs. 5	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY 1 1|2 ANNA.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,000

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVER POOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—

SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address—'COMEALONG'
Telephone—21079.

INSURANCE

WESTERN INDIA

Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13. Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per 1000 p.a.	
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1|2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!

(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993

(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several new attractive plans

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—

SECRETARIES, Bombay.

INDIAN STATES INQUIRY

In view of the interest created by the Indian States Inquiry Committee on the question of reforms and the adjustment of relations between the British Government and the Feudatory States of India, every one interested in constitutional questions should read the

INDIAN STATESMEN

book of absorbing interest to politicians and lay-men alike. In this new publication we have sketches of Eminent Indian Statesmen, notably those who have been Dewans or Prime Ministers of Indian States. Besides being a record of the lives and achievements of these statesmen and administrators who have distinguished themselves both in British India and in the territories of the Ruling Chiefs, the book offers an instructive study in the evolution of Indian States.

CONTENTS.

Sir Salar Jung, Maharajah Jang Bahadur, Rajah Sir Dinkar Rao, Dewan Rangacharlu, Sir K. Seshadri Iyer, Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, Rajah Sir T. Madhava Rao, Kazi Shahabuddin, Lakshman Jagannath, Romesh Chunder Dutt, Sir Seshiah Sastri, Sir M. Visveswaraya, Mr. Samaldas Parmananddas, R. Raghoonath Rao, Gourishanker Oodeshanker, Maharajah Sir Pratap Singh, Maharajah Sir Kishen Pershad.

WITH 17 PORTRAITS.

Price Rs. 3. To Subs. of the "Indian Review" Rs. 2-8.

Books are given at concession rates only to subscribers of "The Indian Review." Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. 5, one year's subscription to the Review in advance.

If you have not already seen the "Indian Review," send a two anna postage stamp for a free specimen copy to G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, George Town, Madras.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-497, Kalbadevi Road. BOMBAY;
Tel. No. 22997.

INSURANCE

ESTABLISHED 1874. HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

1927

ANOTHER YEAR OF RECORD PROGRESS

THE ORIENTAL'S

INCREASING POPULARITY IS REFLECTED BY:—

ITS INCREASING NEW BUSINESS		ITS INCREASING PREMIUM INCOME	
1925	13545 for Rs. 2,96,42,000	1925	Rs. 92,66,000
1926	17371 „ „ 3,91,39,000	1926	„ 1,05,33,000
1927	21418 „ „ 4,68,04,075	1927	„ 1,21,53,000

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED Rs. 10½ CRORES.
FUNDS EXCEED Rs. 8 CRORES.

Prospective Policy-holders are requested to apply without delay to:—

H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Bombay.
Or to any of the Company's Branch Offices.

HINDUSTHAN

Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd.

Head Office:—CALCUTTA.

(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.)

ASSETS Exceed Rs. 87,00,000
NEW BUSINESS (1926-27) Over Rs. 71,00,000.

LAST BONUS (1922) Rs. 75 per thousand for five years.
NEXT BONUS (1927) is expected to be very substantial.

Liberal Conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium Rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.

Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

Applications for Agencies are invited.

For particulars please write to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch.

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort. BOMBAY.

Übersee-Post

Universal Economic Review

LEIPZIG, 10 SALOMONSTRASSE. (GERMANY)

Our aim and Object

is to further International Trade and create close connections between manufacturers and traders all the world over. Our editorials and essays are nonpolitical, and are strictly intended to promote and stimulate Trade and Commerce.

Ways and Means.

In our editorial section we discuss the economic conditions and prospects of all branches of Industry, Commerce and Finance; we report on prices and conditions of the World's Markets and Stock Exchanges; we publish the latest railway and postal tariffs, rates, taxes, duties, etc. Our Technical Section contains expert information concerning the latest inventions, and keeps our readers posted as regards technical progress. "Advertisement Columns: This Section is extraordinarily large; each copy contains about 3,000 advertisements of firms capable to deliver promptly. It is more reliable than Directories which often publish no more existing or incomplete addresses.

Export-Dienst.

This "Commercial Intelligence Service" renders "free of charge" any service to foreign firms, and gives advice on all commercial matters relating to trading with Germany. We assist our clients in every possible way. We act as trustees in forwarding payments to German firms and look after interests by settling differences. We supply catalogues, samples and price-lists. We act as guides and interpreters to our visitors and place our office in Leipzig and Berlin at their disposal for correspondence. Should you desire to give us as a reference, kindly supply us with material. We publish in the Weekly issued Section Export-Dienst free of charge:

1. Inquiries of all firms desiring to be brought in touch with German manufacturers and exporters.

Subscription.

The "Übersee-Post" published 8 Editions monthly, in English, Spanish, German, French, Italian, Portuguese, and Russian.

Monthly English Edition (12 copies) sh. 12.

Advertisements.

Our advertising columns are international. Advertisements in the "Übersee-Post" reach all parts of the world and bring best results. Unsolicited Testimonials from every country furnish striking proof of the efficacy of insertions in our journal.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee **ONE**
for First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA
For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS:

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—A WEAVING MASTER, having full upto date knowledge for the BECHARDAS SPINNING and WEAVING MILLS CO, Ltd., Raikhad, Ahmedabad. Apply sharp with testimonials.
A 30397

WANTED—A WEAVING MASTER for an up-country mill. Must possess a perfect knowledge of winding, warping heavy and medium sizing, weaving and calendering. Apply with testimonials and terms to 2135, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 30401

WANTED—A capable STENOGRAPHER Apply stating minimum terms. THE SECRETARY, All India Spinners' Association, Mirzapur, AHMEDABAD.
A R869

WANTED—UNEMPLOYED or seeking good future. No charges. Enclose stamps. 'SWARAJYA,' Delhi.
A R853

SERVICES of a Doctor, M.B.B.S., required temporarily in personal staff of His Highness the Maharajasaheb of Bansda State. Apply immediately to the undersigned stating age and salary expected with testimonials. G. I. PUROHIT, Private Secretary, Bansda State, Camp Vesava, Post Andheri.
A 30364

WANTED

WANTED—by the Director General of Archaeology in India, Simla, copies of the ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA, WESTERN CIRCLE, for the years 1891-92 1892-93, 1893-1894, 1896, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1903 and 1912. A reasonable price will be given for complete copies in good condition.
N 30389

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

IMPROVED OVERLAND WHIPPET new prices: TOURER Rs. 2,400/- SEDAN 4-door Rs. 3,250. COACH Rs. 3,025/- ROADSTER Rs. 2,000/-, 1/2 ton Chassis Rs. 1,800/- F. O. R. Bombay—complete in every detail. Indisputably the finest value in India G. McKENZIE & CO. (1919) Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay.
IA 30379

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.
PREMIER INDIAN HOTEL.
MIRZAPUR ST., CALCUTTA.
Special Arrangements for Larger Accommodation During Winter Season.
CHARGES:—Rs 10, 6, 4 & 2-8 per diem. (Family suites with bath available).
Telegrams.—'CALHOTEL.'

MUSICAL.

ENGAGEMENTS.—Military Band Open to Engagements from 15th. April to end of August, 1928. 26 Performers. European Bandmaster. Apply Box No. 2133, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
B R865

FOR SALE.

KAKOMI TWILL
Specially manufactured for tropical shirts. A sturdy fabric that defies the Indian Dhobi. From As. 8-6 per yard. 30 ins. wide.

COTTON TWEEDS.
Light weight cotton materials, similar in appearance to Woollen Tweeds. Ideal for summer suits. Wear splendidly As. 13-6 per yard. 27 ins. wide. Send for samples.

KAKOMI SHIKAR CLOTH.
A specially woven sun proof material for sportsmen's coats, etc. Rs. 1|12|6 per yard. 27 ins. wide.

KAKOMI KHAKI DRILLS.
In two standard shades of Khaki. Very strong and serviceable. From As. 11 per yard. 26 ins. wide.

KAKOMI SHIRTS.
Smartly cut in excellent wearing Kakomi fabrics. Striped Neglige Shirts, with soft double cuffs, sizes up to 17-1|2 ins. collar. From Rs. 4|- each. Polo Collars to match, at As. 8 each. White shirts with soft double cuffs, Rs. 3|4|- each. Khaki Shirts (tennis style) ideal for Shikar, Rs. 2|14|- each. Write for samples.

SPORTS COATS.
Made to measure from Kakomi Khaki Drill. From Rs. 8|14|- each. An excellent Knock-about coat for rough wear. Ideal for Shikar.

For full particulars and prices of all Kakomi Manufactures write to:—
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
CAWNPORE.
K2

FOR SALE—Delicious NILGIRI TEA, freshly packed in air tight tins. 4lbs. Orange Pekoe Rs. 7|4|- free delivery V. P. P. J. G. Fritschi and Co, Coonoor, Nilgiris.

VALUABLE BUNGALOW PROPERTY CHEAP at Harda, C. P.—Four mission bungalows in excellent repair near station town, near COTTON BAZAAR, ample grounds with trees, gardens, outhouses and wells are to be sold. Correspond with Rev. D. A. McGavran, Harda, C. P.
N 30371

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

APPLY with five annas postage and seize for a golden ring free of cost for little finger to the Manager. The KRISHNA STORES. Cuttack.
N R866

AN well established wholesale merchants of Burabazar, Calcutta, are willing to take up Selling Agency of Indian Mills and agency of Insurance Companies for Bengal only. Please apply to Box No. 2127, Advt. Dep., "Bombay Chronicle."
T 30359

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21986.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

PUBLIC NOTICES

COOL BREEZES.

Do you long for

MOUNTAIN AIR ?
WOODED WALKS ?
RESTFUL NIGHTS ?

Then spend your Week-Ends AT MATHERAN and LONAVLA.

The G. I. P. Railway will run a SPECIAL WEEK-END EXPRESS on and from the 12th May to the following timings:—

TIME TABLE.

SATURDAY.			MONDAY.		
V. Terminus	dep.	15-50	Lonavla	dep.	8-30
Neral	arr.	17-13	Khandala	arr.	8-38
	dep.	17-17		dep.	8-40
Karjat	arr.	17-35	Karjat	arr.	9-28
	dep.	17-43		dep.	9-33
Khandala	arr.	18-38	Neral	arr.	9-46
	dep.	18-41		dep.	9-49
Lonavla	arr.	18-50	V. Terminus	arr.	11-15

WEEK-END RETURN FARES.		FARES BY COUPON TICKETS.	
Rs. 11-4-0	First Class	Rs. 10-0-0	First Class
Rs. 5-10-0	Second Class	Rs. 5-0-0	Second Class

MYSORE RAILWAYS AND M. & S.M. RAILWAY.
(Incorporated in England).

UPLANDS ROUTE Via BANGALORE AND MYSORE.
TO THE
NILGIRI HILLS.

THE PUBLIC ARE ADVISED that Mysore Railways have an Out-Agency at Ootacamund for the booking of parcels and the Contractors of the Out-Agency Messrs. Purushotham and Murthy run a regular motor service daily between Mysore and Ootacamund as under providing connection for passengers:—

From and to Secunderabad via Guntakal and Bangalore.

Poona via Arsikere.
Madras via Bangalore.

BUS SERVICE.

Leave Mysore	8-15 a.m.	12-30 p.m.
Arrive Ooty	3-29 p.m.	19-30 p.m.

RETURNING.

Leave Ooty	7-40 a.m.	12-10 p.m.
Arrive Mysore	14-30 p.m.	19-30 p.m.

CHARGES by BUS and CAR between MYSORE and OOTACAMUND.

	Single Journey.
(a) Per car (5 seater)	Rs. 75-0
First Class seat	„ 30-0
(b) Per Bus	„ 100-0
Third Class	„ 6-8

FREE ALLOWANCE OF LUGGAGE ACCOMPANYING PASSENGERS.
First Class 25 lbs. bedding excluded.
Third Class 20 lbs. including bedding.
Excess luggage will be charged at Rs. 2-8-0 per maund or part of a maund.

PARCELS AT OWNER'S RISK.

	Rs. a. p.
Up to 10 seers	.. 0 12 0
10 to 20 seers	.. 1 10 0
20 to 40 seers	.. 2 8 0

Any single package whose dimensions exceed 3-1|2' x 2-1|2' x 1-1|2' and whose weight exceeds 1-3|4 maunds will not be accepted.

A Refreshment Room has been opened by Messrs. Spencer and Co. at Gundlupet where meals and light refreshments are served if previous intimation is given.

For further particulars, apply to the Traffic Manager, Mysore Railways or Messrs. Purushotham and Murthy, Ooty Out-Agency Contractors, Mysore, or Ootacamund.

A. A. KHAN,
Mysore Railways.

H. D. SINCLAIR,
M. S. M. Railway.
30399

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per s.s. "BORNEO MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 10th May, 1928, from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo, and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Erieson and Richards, the Marine Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of ODHUVJI VASUNJI GOSARIA, late of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk in the employ of a Share-broker .....Deceased.

NAGINDAS ODHUVJI GOSARIA, son of the abovenamed deceased, Clerk to Mr. A. S. Dalal, Share-broker, at present residing at No. 135, Bazaar Gate within the Fort of Bombay..Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Third day of May, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight and in the Eighteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

E. J. DAVAR,
For Ag. Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR.

The 3rd day of May, 1928.
Mr. NAGINDAS ODHUVJI GOSARIA,
Petitioner-in-person.
30392

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of **Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.**

Petition for Letters of Administration of the ancestral and joint property standing in the name of KANTHADBHAI HAMIR, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant .....Deceased.

VAHLIBAI, widow of the said deceased of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Lamington Road, without the Fort, for the use and benefit of Nanalal, Vithaldas, Pramodchandra and Amratlal, the minor sons of the deceased and limited until any of them shall attain majority..Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Nineteenth day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight and in the Eighteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 19th day of April, 1928.
Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
30394

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF RUBBER TILE FLOORING FOR THE NEW MAIN LINE STATION BUILDING AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, BOMBAY.

WITH reference to the advertisement which appeared in the Bombay newspapers of the 19th and 20th April and in Calcutta papers on 21st and 23rd April, 1928, inviting tenders for the above work, it is hereby notified that the date of receiving tenders is POSTPONED from 3 p.m. (S.T.) on Tuesday, the 5th June, 1928, to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on TUESDAY, the 19th June, 1928.

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent,
G. I. P. Railway.
30382

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR THE PURCHASE OF METAL SCRAP AND COUNTRY TEAK WOOD SCANTLINGS.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the purchase of scrap material which can be seen at the General Stores, Parel, at the Railway's Wharf at Sewri Bunder, Mechanical Shops, Parel, Carriage and Wagon Shops, Matunga; and of country teak wood scantlings released from the country teak wood Bullies Shed at the Old Cotton Depot at Colaba.

2. The prescribed form of tender with conditions on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy which will not be returned.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 6th June, 1928.

T. G. RUSSELL.
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
30th April, 1928.
30344

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ARDESHIR RATANJI CHOKSEY, NARIMAN RATANJI CHOKSEY and JALEJAR RATANJI CHOKSEY, a minor by his guardian Nariman Ratanji Choksey, all of Bombay, Parsee inhabitants have contracted to sell to our client KOBAD PIROSHAW RATANJI the property hereinafter described. All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax tenure (cess redeemed), containing by admeasurement 156 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 727, New Nos. 3280, 3282. Old Survey No. 10 and New Survey No. 8846 and Cadastral Survey No. 238 of Bhuleshwar Division together with the messuages tenements or buildings standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 2613-2614, Old Street Nos. 29, 31, 33 and 35 New Street Nos. 24-26 all which premises are situate at and on the Northside of 3rd Marine Street at Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and are bounded on the East by the property of Dadabhai Jamshedji Billimoria alias Cakewalla, on the West by the vacant ground of Sorabji Shapurji Sumariwalla alias Daruwala, on the North by the Sweepers passage and on the South by 3rd Marine Street and which premises are now in the occupation of the Vendors' tenants.

Dated this 9th day of May, 1928.
VACHHA AND CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
20395

When writing to advertisers, please mention the "Bombay Chronicle."

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS. CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT NORTH BROOKE STREET TOGETHER WITH THE VALUABLE MACHINERY ETC. OF THE UTENSIL MAKING FACTORY KNOWN AS "JAMNADAS AMBARAM METAL WORKS" SITUATE THEREIN.

Under instructions from Messrs. Kanga and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Girdharlal Nihalchand, the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Jamnadas Ambaram, the Mortgagor, and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 12th day of October 1925 and made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the said Mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 15th May, 1928, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises, the undermentioned property together with the utensil making machinery etc. lying therein.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon situate at and fronting the North Brooke Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 155 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 2510, New No. 9529, Old Survey No. 1-548 and New Survey No. 5061 and Cadastral Survey No. 3865 Bhuleshwar Division and bounded on or towards the East by the North Brooke Street, on or towards the West by the Sweepers passage, on or towards the North by the property of Maneckji Nowroji Daruwalla and on or towards the South by the property of Harjivan Laxman Dhobi and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 7779 and Street Nos. 140-144 and which said premises are now in the occupation or possession of the Mortgagor.

PARTICULARS OF THE MACHINERY

18 pieces of Charaks for polish, 8 shaftings, 57 pulleys, one double hydraulic press, one hydraulic press of Ram of 12," 12 pieces of chaplas for fixing dyes with 11 bolts, one pump box complete, 3 power presses of Taylor and Chellan (of Nos 2 1-2 3 and 4 1-2), one electric motor of 30 H.P., one screw cutting lathe 12 ft. with one counter Face-plate and one Dak Chak and several loose wheels, one ordinary lathe with two thadas and two counters, one Saran machine without Saran, one ring and one punch loose, one machine for making strings (Kandoras) on boxes, one cutter machine of Taylor and Chellan, one screw cutting lathe 5 ft. in length with counter, 2 lathes for doing Madrasi work (one small with one thada and one big with double thadas with three counters in all), 2 cutting lathes the smaller with one thada and bigger with double thadas without counters, 6 dyes for covers (Ghankna) of dabbas complete, 14 dyes for big Thapela from 21 inches to 34 inches complete, one dye for a big Thapela 48 inches, chain blocks 4 small and one big, Wadkis 4 1-2" 9," Khumchas 9"|14", Khumchees 5"|8", Lat 12"|14", 6" and 8", Dabbas 9"|14", Klavat Tope 9"|14", Basses 5 1-2"|6 1-2", Full Patar 5"|7 1-2", Punches for Chokdas for 9 1-2" and 10 1-2", Penchna Lota 8"|10 1-2", Ram Patar 5"|6", Cups 5"|6".

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Kanga and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their Office at Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

GRAND AUCTION SALE.

The Property of A. J. Raymond, Esq., of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co. consisting of English Mahogany and solid blackwood, open-carved furniture, piano, Remington typewriter, Godrej safe, H. M. V. Gramophone, Singer Sewing Machine, rich carpets, roll-top tables, silver and book cases, etc., etc.

On SUNDAY, the 13th May, 1928, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at the "Cliff" Carmichael Road, off Peddar Road, very valuable and handsome household furniture, sliding dining table, arm and without arm-chairs, side-boards, dinner waggons, drawing rooms, leather lined, rocking "Derby" suiter, Jacobean and velvet lined suites, rich cabinets, ornaments, Persian and English carpets, E. hall and table lamps and fans, sweet tone cottage piano, H. M. V. Gramophone, Godrej safe on stand, Remington typewriter, Singer Machine, roll top tables and book cases, new design bedsteads, solid almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, cloth and gown presses, reclining sofas, hat-stands, rich glass, crockery and plated ware, one "Gray" maker motor-car, one real Brussels velvet pile carpet of unique design of a very large size about 30" by 25", etc.

The property of A. J. Raymond, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

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AUCTION SALE.

THE DIAMOND AUCTION CO.

Meadows Street, Fort,
(Behind the Currency Office).

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY BELONGING TO A PARSI INSOLVENT GENTLEMAN.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION OF VALUABLE SPECIALLY MADE TO ORDER JEWELLERY CONSISTING OF DIAMONDS, PEARLS, RUBIES, ETC.

With the consent of P. B. Malabari, Esq., Official Assignee, Bombay, and by order of Messrs Dharamsey Dadachanji, Attorneys for the mortagees Messrs. Shah Kapurchand Kesrimal, and at the risk and account of Mr. Kaikhasru Hormasji Gadiali (an adjudged insolvent).

The DIAMOND AUCTION CO., Auctioneers, in their Show Room at 51, Meadows Street, Fort, (behind the Currency Office) will, on FRIDAY, the 11th May, 1928, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by public auction in the presence of the mortgagee's solicitors, the following valuable jewellery at the highest bona-fide bids, there being no reserved bid for any of the ornaments:—

1 Single Earring of Diamond and Ruby.
2 Pairs Earrings of Diamonds and Rubies.
2 Pairs Fancy Bracelets with Diamonds and Rubbies.
2 Necklaces of Pearls (Single line).
10 Nos. Fancy and Simple Rings of Diamonds and Marquis Rings.
1 Necklace of Single line with Billion Diamonds.
2 Nos. Pearls Bracelets.
1 Set of 6 Nos. of Pearl (Sweeful) Bracelets.
2 Sari Pins of Diamonds and Rubbies.
1 Pendant of Diamonds and Rubbies.
1 Big Necklace (Toran-har) set with Fine Diamonds, Rubbies and Pearls.
2 Rings set in Single Diamonds.
2 Pairs of Pearls Bracelets.
3 Nos. Necklaces set in with Pearles and Rubbies.
2 Nos. Necklaces set in with Pearls and Rubbies and Diamonds and Rubbies.
And several other miscellaneous ornaments belonging to private gentlemen.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will have to be paid on the final bid of every lot and the balance to be paid the next days and the goods taken delivery of Day of Auction FRIDAY by the Diamond Auction Co., 51, Meadows Street, (behind the Currency Office).

DIAMOND AUCTION CO.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 208 BALES SENA LEAVES AND 103 BALES OLD NEWSPAPERS.

Under instructions from the Insurance Office concerned Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 14th May 1928 at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at New Chinch Bunder Road Godown No. 2, of Mr. Amratlal Amerchand the above mentioned goods slightly damaged by water and belonging to Messrs. Savailal Premchand and Co.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on lots being knocked down.

Under instructions from the B. B. & C. I. Railway and in accordance with the provisions of Sections 55 & 56 of the Indian Railway's Act No. IX of 1890 Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by public auction at the risk of the owners on MONDAY, the 28th May, 1928, at 2 p.m. (S. T.) at Carnac Bridge Goods Depot, booked and unbooked articles and unclaimed Bags of Wheat: Gram, Grain-sweepings; Iron Packages; Cotton seeds Gunny Bags; Machinery, etc., etc.

1 Bale Burat Yarn Booked under Mehsana to Carnac Bridge Inv. No. 44 R. R. 78063 of 3|8|26 originally booked ex-Kishengarh to Mehsana Inv. 3 R. R. 870 of 17|2|26 consigned by H. H. Mills to selves.

2 Bales Burnt Yarn under Chanasma to Carnac Bridge Inv. No. 3 R. R. 75926 of 31|7|26 originally booked ex-Kishengarh to Chanasma Inv. R| R. 21490 of 17|2|26 consigned By H. H. Mills to selves.

A descriptive list of the booked consignments over which freight and wharfage charges are due can be seen at any of the Notice Boards in the Goods Sheds at Carnac Bridge Depot.

MENESSE & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

IT'S A MARVEL
SHRI SARASWATI'S
"RAJBA"
Daughters of India
has been a revelation to the Bombay Public.
A reply to Miss Mayo in 8 reels only.
Daily at 5, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL TO-NIGHT ONLY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

IVOR NOVELLO
IN THE FASCINATING MYSTERY PLAY
THE LODGER

NEXT SATURDAY

COMMENCING

From SATURDAY the 12th inst.—i.e. TOMORROW

Gujrat Studio's New Production

Maya Mohni

Featuring

Miss GULAB, Miss DURGA,
Mr. NIZAM and Mr. GANGARAM
AND OTHERS.

Story—Beautiful story full of fights in which a righteous minister having fallen a victim to Mayadevi and there-after does cruel and oppressive deeds, imprisons king and king's family—Murders and harasses those who come in his way—But what happens in the end———?

Come To-morrow and see it on the screen

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Krishna Cinema

DUBASH THEATRE.

MADAN THEATRES LTD.
Presents
AT
Royal Opera House
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
The World's Greatest Character actor—
LON CHANEY
In the Greatest role of his distinguished career in the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Production in 7 Reels.
THE BLACK BIRD
Supported by an all-Star Cast, including the Fascinating French Beauty:
RENEE ADOREE.

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TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
DON'T MISS SEEING
THE FILM SHOWING
The Construction of the NEW TUNNEL
ON
BHOR GHAT
The great Indian enterprise was filmed by kind permission and with the help of The Tata Construction Co., Ld.

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TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 P. M.
A Dramatic Thunderbolt
"A THIEF IN PARADISE"
featuring
DORIS KENYON
and
RONALD CULMAN
He is the thief all women love because—
He Knows How to Steal!

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
A DRAMATIC THUNDERBOLT!
MARE NOSTRUM
(OUR SEA)
The World-famous Classic
Made into a Film Epic in 10 Reels
WITH
ALICE TERRY
AND
ANTONIO MORENO
Metro-Goldwyn Masterpiece directed by
REX INGRAM
For the First Time see on the Screen
REAL SUBMARINE WARFARE
UNFORGETTABLY STUPENDOUS SPECTACLE!
Unbelievably realistic drama of love and war with the most beautiful woman in Europe as a spy!

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LAMINGTON ROAD
(Management—Universal Pictures Corporation of India)
AT 6-30, 8-30 and 10-15 (S. T.)
LAURA LA PLANTE
In her latest style of funs—latest and the best
SILK STOCKINGS
POPULAR PRICES from Rs. 1|2 to As. 2.

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WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

AMERICA.

Bombay, May 10.

During the early part of the week prices wer adversely affected by favourable weather, but reappearance of rains and were adversely arrested the attention of operators and over the week prices underwent a nett change of 8 points downwards in New York.

Considerable long liquidation at the end of the last week, and during the early days of this week left the technical situation healthy, while the improved weather could not last long Eastern and Western Belts experienced abnormally low temparatures retarding germination and delaying growth of plants. Further rains are reported over the Eastern Belt which are construed unfavourable. Messrs. Clement Curtis and Co. estimate the increase of acreage by 9.1 per cent.

The statistical situation of the market continues bound with good demand for dry goods in America. The question of labour trouble in Lancashire remains obscure, but Liverpool Market showed good deal of strength and at times gave even lead for the betterment of prices. Sold out bulls had to replace and scarcity of contracts is often felt, resulting in sharp recoveries.

Shortly the U. S. A. mill consumption figure for the month of April will be out promoting ideas of 16 million bales consumption during the present season and need for a fairly large crop next season.

Present out-look of the crop is certainly poor and with smaller stocks, to us it appears that higher prices will be a natural outcome of the situation.

We still prefer the long side but advise securing profits on sharp up-shots with a view to replace on dips.

BOMBAY.

During the week under review, local cotton market presented a distinctly better tendency with professional buying and short covering particularly by option sellers. Broach July-Aug. advanced Rs. 6-8-0 over the week and is quoted to-day at Rs. 404/-.

The strike situation does not show any improvement, however, the general sentiment is becoming bullish. The main reason of firmess was the realisation of strong fundamental position of American cotton.

Demand for ready cotton has not developed into active one, yet comparatively shows improving tendency.

There is good deal of short interest in the local market particularly against option business and the technical position is still sound although there is further narrowing of parity with Americans.

With our lights we look for higher prices in the long run and advise purchases on sound reactions.

LONDON METALS.

London, May 10.

Copper, English Best Selected	£64-7/8
Copper, Braziers	£74-3/4
Yellow Metal	£64-3/4
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£21-3/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£13-1/8
Tin, English Ingots	£233-1/4

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, May 9.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality) Spot	15-5/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, May 9.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£130-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£9-1/2
National Bank	£52-1/2
Eastern Bank	£7-1/8
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£90-1/2
Conversion Loan	£77-3/4
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	£103
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	£56
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£62
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	£72
Consols	£56-5/8
War Loan 5 p.c.	£100-7/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£93 5/8

NEW INDIA
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Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
" Subscribed	"	3,56,05,275
" Paid-up	"	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	"	1,15,35,676

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

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(Jewellery) Etc., Etc.,

Call at the Office
CENTRAL BANK BUILDING,
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General Manager, R. J. DUFF.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

May 10.

Circassia, Coldwell, Liverpool.
City of Canterbury, Bremner, Karachi.
Chakla, Betaugh, Karachi.
Borneo Maru, Lakada Kobe.

DEPARTURE.

May 11.

Vasna, Macleon, Busreh.

LOADING.

May 10.

Steamer Borneo Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Morea for London.
Steamer Hatimura for London.
Steamer Somerton for Hull.
Steamer British Fern for Abadan.
Steamer Sumatra for Genoa.

S S Circassia:—The Graham T Co's steamer Circassia arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo and 28 passengers.

S S Chakla:—The B I S N Co's steamer Chakla arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Borneo Maru:—The O S K steamer Borneo Maru arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe with a general cargo.

S S Vasna:—The B I S N Co's steamer Vasna will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

CHINA AND JAPAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Morea:—The P and O S N Co's mail steamer Morea is expected to arrive here to-day from Kobe, etc., with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Razmak:—The P and O S N Co's English mail steamer Razmak is expected to arrive here to-day at about 5 a.m. from Marseilles with the outward mails of the 26th ultimo, a general cargo and 202 passengers.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, May 9.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	3-7/8 p.c.
Interest, 7 Day's Market Loans	3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	3-31/32 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-3/32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-1/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, May 9.

T T Berlin on London	20.39-3/4
T T Amsterdam on London	12.09-5/8
T T Brussels on London	34.95
T T Madrid on London	28.99
T T Milan on London	92.63
T T Berne on London	25.32
T T Paris on London	124.02
T T London on Prague	164.75

LONDON SILVER.

London, May 9

Silver—Market closed uncertain.	
Spot	27-9/16
Forward	27-3/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, May 9.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz	4-4-11-1/2

PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 10.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat white 70-30	7	5	0
Wheats white Delhi	7	9	0
Whote white September	8	3	0
Linseed bold Brown	10	10	0
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore	10	5	0
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore	11	1	0
Rapeseed Yellow Gujrat	11	1	0
Gingelly seed bold-white	12	4	0
Poppyseed white	17	2	0
Castorseed	10	0	0
Cotton seed	5	1	0
Groundnuts	11	15	0
Mowraseed	8	0	0
Myrabolam Jubbulpore	27	8	0
Myrabolam Bhimdi	27	8	0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 10.

	Cwts.
Wheat	14,126
Linseed	22,565
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	349
Gingellyseeds	2,832
Groundnuts	14,601
Castorseed	12,031
Rice	137,101
Myrabollams	3,671
Cottonseed	34,569
Mowraseed	576
Gram	2,788
Joowar	7,674
Barley	1,921
Bajree	726
	Tons.
Coal	562

LONDON RUBBER.

London, May 9.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spt	-/9-1/8 Sellers

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, May 9.

Demand Bills	487.68

Continued from column 6.

viting attention of the members to their responsibilities as custodians of the public interest. Anyhow, what has happened is an unfortunate episode of errors and unless the General Board considers the conduct of the parties concerned seriously and puts a stop to such mishaps, Doomsday is not far to dawn.—Yours, etc.,

P. S. KULKARNI,
Pipe Road, Kurla,
May 10.

KURLA MUNICIPAL ELECTION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to Mr. S. R. Tamhane's letter published in your issue of the 1st instant and in reply I have to say that the version furnished by him is far from true: The facts are as follows:—

When I attended the meeting in question I was asked by the chairman and some other members present to express my views on the question of inviting applications from intending candidates to the forthcoming Kurla Municipal election by a draft notification. I was not told by anybody present that a draft notification was already passed and adopted. This meeting, it could not escape my attention, was very thinly attended and only a bare quorum was obtained. I was not told by anybody present that a draft notification was already passed and adopted. Nor did it appear to me that any other matter was taken up for consideration when I entered the hall as is alleged by Mr. Tamhane. Why else should I speak as I did unless I was asked to do so. If the subject matter about the sanction of expenditure was really interrupted by me at that stage as is alleged by Mr. Tamhane how is it that he does not suggest that I first opposed the motion and in the course of my opposition argued against the supposed dictum of the "General Board". Now the fact is, as requested by the chairman and others I expressed my view-point and began to point out what really was the sense of inviting applications as understood in the general meeting of the 29th ultimo which was to approach the best men possible for selection and nomination; and it was ridiculous to invite written applications from all and sundry, including the sitting councillors, whose municipal administration has been a pitiful failure, by a draft notification as suggested by the chairman as candidatures were not posts to be filled in under the Association, nor were election tickets to be offered like hot cakes. Such a procedure would prostitute the principles of the Association and would result in returning the same old worthies under the colours of the Association and would leave out the best men if they did not like to apply to the Association. This very point was stressed in that meeting of Association by Messrs. Bhathena and Patanker and myself and it was generally understood that inviting candidatures meant approaching the best men for selection and nomination. (This is the dictum of the "General Board" which I was pointing out and now Mr. Tamhane appears in borrowed feathers only to pervert it). At this stage the chairman Mr. Amin interrupted me and ruled that the clause about inviting candidatures did not admit of any explanation or interpretation or that it could not be considered in the light of any dictum but he ruled that "inviting candidatures meant only inviting applications from 'intending' candidates on a draft notification".

As regards Mr. Tamhane's allegations that a vote of censure has been passed unanimously on my conduct by the Managing Committee all I can say is that Mr. Tamhane has a lively imagination. It is true that a vote of censure was moved by a personal friend of the chairman but it met with a strong opposition, the other joint-secretary Mr. Chaturbhuj saying that the chairman had not given Dr. Pradhan a fair hearing. Thereupon the chairman Mr. Amin threatenened to resign on the spot. So the motion they were obliged by the threat of the chairman to adopt was merely a request to me to withdraw the words "silly ruling". This request is all that has been communicated to me so far.

I maintain that the word "silly" as applied to a ruling is parliamentary. The president or the chairman is only a constitutional authority and is expected to have sense enough to know that he could not swamp a reasoned argument by abusing his powers of ruling.—Yours, etc.,

DR. R. G. PRADHAN,
(Vice President, Kurla Residents' Association).

II.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Managing Committee of the Kurla Residents' Association has taken a reprehensible step in suspending Dr. R. G. Pradhan, from its membership by a resolution dated the 7th instant. In the first place, the Managing Committee ought not to have passed the first resolution requesting Dr. Pradhan to withdraw the word "silly" used by him against the ruling of the chairman in the meeting of the 21st ultimo. Will anybody point out some rule under which the Managing Committee is empowered to give a sudden sack to its member?

The Managing Committee, before taking such drastic and arbitrary measures against Dr. Pradhan ought to have at least thought of appealing to the General Board whose decision in the matter would have decidedly maintained the prestige of the Association and the honour of the chair more than what has been unlawfully or improperly done now if at all there was any injury caused to the chair by mere utterance of the word "the Chairman's ruling is silly" at the interruption of the chairman, when, Dr. Pradhan was dwelling on the spirit of the phrase "Invite applications from the candidates desirous of contesting the municipal election" and in-

(Continued in colaman 5.)

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Weekly Weather Report favourable—Prices open 15 Points lower—Rally of 6 Points on scattered buying—Considerable liquidation—Prices declined 16 Points—Short covering—Bull support—Decline wiped off—Futures 2 to 5 Points Lower.

New York, May 9.

The weekly weather report issued today states that conditions in the past week were more favourable. Temperatures markedly abnormally low in the East and Central belt. Planting progressed rapidly all over the belt but stands are poor. Heavy rains with low temperatures were experienced in Georgia and North Carolina. Texas crop is progressing favourably. This report was better than expectation and prices opened some 15 points lower but recovered 6 points on scattered buying during the first hour. At this level there was considerable liquidation and selling which depressed prices 25 points below previous closing level. At this level there was good demand particularly influenced by poor conditions of the crop and prices fully recovered the decline registered during the early part of the day. The close was steady at a decline of 2 to 5 points. Spot prices declined 10 points to 21.85c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled quiet and closed a decline of 11 to 9 ponts. Spot cotton prices were reduced by 9 point; to 21.05c.

The future course of the market entirely depends upon weather. So far there is some improvement and plantation has progressed further. However abnormally low temperatures are delaying growth and one side weather tends to improve while on the other crop conditions are still poor. We advise caution before taking any bold stand at this level and prefer further developments.

NEW YORK JULY FLUCTUATIONS.

New York, May 9.

Previous Close	21.17
10 A.M.	21.02—15 Opening
11 A.M.	21.08—09
12 Noon	21.00—17
12-25 P.M.	20.92—25 lowest
2-59 P.M.	21.17—highest
3 P.M.	21.15—02 close

Range—25 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 9th instant as under:—

"Weekly Government" weather report somewhat favourable. Think that present level reasonable."

Reuter:—"Market is nervous and irregular, unsettling factors being more favourable weather and unfavourable crop conditions.

From New Yorkk:—"Government weather report considered unfavourable, replanting necessary to a considerable extent, temperature is too low, and crop is not progressing too favourably. Market is in a healthy condition in consequence of recent liquidation. Market will respond bullish news."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May .9

July	21.15—.02
October	21.12—.03
December	20.98—.02
January	20.50—.02
March	20.87—.05
Middling Spot	21.85—.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, May .9

May	20.96—.11
July	20.84—.09
Middling Spt	21.05—.09

NEW YORK.

New York. 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

May	21.32
July	21.08
October	21.05
New York. Noon Call.	
May	21.25
July	21.09
October	20.99
New Orleans. 9 30 a.m.	
May	20.93
July	20.79
October	20.61

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales.	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date 9th May 1928 ...	7903000	12487000
Receipts yesterday 9th May 1928 ...	19000	12000
Exports to date 9th May 1928 ...	6365000	9973000
Stock at Ports 4th May 1928 ...	1454000	1932000
Stock Interior Towns 4th May 1928 ...	691000	785000
Stock Liverpool 4th May 1928 ...	895000	1378000
Visible Supply 4th May 1928 ...	4038000	5563000
Quantity in Sight 4th May 1928 ...	13289000	17965000

LIVERPOOL.

Weekly weather favourable—Considerable Selling—Spot Sales 5,000 Bales. Futures 16 to 14 Points Lower.

Liverpool, May 9.

The Liverpool futures market opened steady at a decline of 5 points and ruled easy. Considerable selling depressed prices on favourable weekly Government report. The market closed easy at a decline of 16 to 14 points. Spot demand continues quiet and sales amounted 5,000 Bales. Spot prices declined 14 points to 11.71d. per lbs.

Empire futures ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 11 to 12 points. Egyptian futures declined 18 to 19 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool dated 9th instant:—

(1) Continued rains North Carolina, temperatures abnormally low. Official forecast; Entire belt generally fair.

(2) Selling on more favourable weather: temperatures rising. Weekly Govt. weather report more favourable.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 9th instant:—Weekly weather report is mostly favourable but weather is too cool for growth."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

5-30 p.m.:—"Weekly weather report howed improvement though still too cool far growth."

"Planting made good progress, but stands poor."

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable dated 9th instant from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co.:—

"Decline caused by U. S. Government weekly weather report fairly favourable."

"Good straddle buying. Think decline only temporary."

Another of their Liverpool friends cables as follows:—

"In every weak market trade buying stands poor most of the belt."

Messrs. Drennan and Co., have received the following cable from Liverpool friends dated 9th instant:—

"Our American friends cable:—

"Sugar pressure seems over."

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 9.

Scinde, Fully Good	8.65—.10
Scinde, Fine	8.85—.10
Scinde, Superfine	9.05—.10
Bengal, Good	8.45—.10
Bengal, Fully Good	8.65—.10
Bengal, Fine	8.85—.10
Oomra, Good	8.90—.10
Oomra, Fully Good	9.15 .10
Oomra, Fine	9.40—.10
Broach, Fully Good	9.85—.10
Broach, Fine	10.10—.10
Broach, Superfine	10.35—.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

New York, May .9

May	20.94—.19
June	20.95—.22
July	21.19—.18
August	21.18—.18
September	21.18—.18
October	21.54—.19
November	21.49—.19
December	21.49—.19
January	21.39—.19
February	21.39—.19
March	21.39—.19
April	21.39—.19
May	21.39—.19
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	21.60—.15

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 9.

	Opening	Closing.
May	11.31	11.21—.16
June		11.18—.15
July	11.26	11.16—.15
August		11.12—.15
September		11.08—.16
October	11.12	11.03—.16
November		10.96—.15
December		10.96—.15
January	11.04	10.96—.15
February		10.96—.14
March	11.04	10.96—.14
April		10.95—.14
May		10.95—.14
Middling Spot		11.71—.14

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, May 9.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET. SCATTERED SELLING—EASIER LIVERPOOL ADVICES—CLOSED EASY.

Bombay, May 10.

Following a small decline of 2 points, in New York futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 405|- for Broach J.-A. delivery. Prices improved half a rupee and afterwards ruled quiet. Liverpool opened steady but soon declined. Rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A.-M.	397
Broach J.-A.	402
Broach A.-M. 29	411
Oomra May	364
Oomra July	367
Oomra D.-J. 29	377
Bengal May	331
Bengal July	336
Bengal D-J. 29	341

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, May 10.

The forward market opened at Rs. 402 for Broach J.A. and declined to Rs. 398|4 on selling by Commission Houses influenced by easier Liverpool quotations at a decline of 11 points. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A.M.	.....	394	8 0
Broach J.A.	.....	399	0 0
Broach A.M. 29	.....	406	8 0
Oomra May	.....	360	8 0
Oomra July	....	363	8 0
Oomra D.J. 29	.....	372	8 0
Bengal May	.....	326	0 0
Bengal July	.....	332	0 0
Bengal D.J. 29	.....	335	0 0

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, May 10.

Bengal 341 Dec.-Jan.
Bengal 330 May.
Bengal 336 July.
Broach 398 April-May.
Umra 377 Dec.-Jan.
Umra 365 May.
Umra 367 July.

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, May 10.

Bengal	351	344	337	330	322	....	....
S. P.	349	342	335	328	320	....	....
Rajputana	351	344	337	330	322	....	....
Broach	....	422	417	407	400	....	....
S. D.	....	423	418	413	408	....	....
P. A.	....	428	423	416	408	....	....
K. V.	....	410	407	400	393	....	....
Dholera	....	408	405	398	391	....	....
Kalajin	....	408	405	398	391	....	....
Cutch	....	....	415	410	403	....	....
Surat	....	475	470	465	460	....	....
Rajpipla	....	475	470	465	460	....	....
Umra No. 3	398	385	371	361	....	....	....
C. P. No. 1	416	403	396	386	....	....	....
C. P. No. 2	397	390	383	373	....	....	....
Khandesh	....	368	358	348	338	....	....
Muthia	....	....	348	338	328	....	....
Southern	....	....	404	399	394	389	....
Comptah	....	....	....	426	416	406	....

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, May 10.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full pressed bales.

	Yesterday.	Since 1st September. This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	300	296,000	207,000
Central India	691	284,880	274,639
Barsi and Nagar	1,387	291,285	187,171
Hyderabad-Gaorani	372	111,095	66,275
Berar	3,052	674,348	548,367
Central Provinces	686	290,953	224,875
Total Oomras	6,488	1,948,651	1,608,92
Dholera	3,057	157,341	134,738
N.-W. Provinces	.....	63,192	54,522
Rajputana	347	45,769	46,596
Sind-Punjab	24	135,389	112,86
Broach	6,801	229,453	187,624
Coompta and Dharwar	4,895	73,761	73,544
Westerns-Northerns	1,215	22,634	33,704
Cocoanada	.....	.....	468
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	3,269	21,612	12,349
Persian	.....	4,622	3,797
American	20,925	60,307	170,711
Egyptian and African	.....	44,757	53,257
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	.....	69	51
Total	47,021	2,807,557	2,493,087

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 10.

In full pressed bales.

	Yesterday	This year.	Last year.
		1st Sept. to 3rd May.	
Europe	8,861	528,740	253,427
Japan and China	9,627	855,977	1,177,842
Coast Ports	.....	20,032	163,05
Up-country by Rail	.....	55,226	86,599
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	.....	37,570	17,541
Total	16,488	1,497,515	1,551,714

BULLION MARKET.

(Bombay Bullion Brokers' Assn. Ltd.)

GOLD.

Bombay, May 10.

Gold Ready	.....	21 9	0
Vaishakh	.....	21 8	6
Jaitha	.....	21 7	6
National City	.....	21 7	6

SILVER.

Bombay, May 10.

Silver London Ready	.....	27-9|16	
Forward	.....	27-3|8	
London-Shanghai:—			
Opening	.....	2 8	2
Closing	.....	2 7	15

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing
Vaishakh	62|8	62|8	61|15	62|2
Jaitha	62|5	62|5	61|12	61|13

Tone of Silver:—China bought heavily. Large amount of business has been done. Market closed with sellers at the rate. Think prices have reached the top.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 10.

B C Rate T T 1/5 15/16 D D 1/5 31/32

LONDON:—
Bank's selling T T 1|5 31|32 May.
Banks selling D D 1/6
Banks selling T T 1|5 15|16 Monsoon.
Banks selling T T 1/5 31/32 Oct.
Banks buying T T 1|6 1|32.
Banks buying D D 1/6 1/16
Banks buying 3 mos. 1/6-9/32 May.
Banks buying 3 mos. 1/6-1/4 June.

NEW YORK —
Banks selling T T 274-1/2
Banks buying T T 273
Banks buying D D 272
Banks buying 3 mos. 268

PARIS.—
Banks selling D D 922
Banks buying D D 934
Banks buying 3 mos. 950

JAPAN:—
Banks selling T T 126.
Banks buying 60 days 124.

HONGKONG.—
Banks selling D D 139-3/4.

SHANGHAI.—
Banks selling D D 180-3/4.

SINGAPORE.—
Banks selling D D 155.

JAVA.—
Banks selling D D 90-3/4

CROSS RATES—:
New York/London 4.88 1/8 9th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/8 3/16 10th inst.
London/Japan 1/10 7/16 9th inst.
London/Paris 124.00 9th instant.
London/Belgium 34.94 9th instant.
London/Switzerland 25.32 9th inst.
London/Italy 92.60 9th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.
Gold £4.4.11 1/2 9th inst.. £4.4.11 1/4 8th inst.
Silver London Ready 27 9/16 9th inst.; 27 1/8 8th inst.
Silver London Forward 27 3/8 9th inst.; 26 15/16 8th inst.
Silver New York Ready 59 7/8 9th inst.; 59 1/8 8th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 3 31/32 per cent 9th inst.; 3 31/32 per cent 8th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 4 3/32 per cent. 9th inst.; 4 3/32 per cent. 8th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent. Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 6 1|4 per cent. 3 mos. 5 per cent. 6 mos. 4 per cent. 12 mos. 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Firm.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 9.

	Ready Red leafy.	Delivery Contract. May	July
Bengal Superfine	345	...	...
Bengal Fine	340	...	...
Bengal F.G.	335	...	...
Sindh-Punjab Fine	340	...	...
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	335	...	...
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	380	...	...
Nagpur Fine	380	...	...
Yeotmal Fine	370	...	...
Arvi Fine	370	...	...
Amraoti Fine	360	...	...
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	335/60	...	...
Mulkapur Fine	350	...	...
Khandesh Fine	345	...	...
Mpthia Fine	305/10	...	...
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	390	...	...
Purna F.G.G.S.	350	...	
Indore/Ujjain Fine	365	...	
Burwah Sanavad Fine	317/50	...	...
Surat	465	+80/5	
Navsari	...	+103	...
Broach F.G.	400	...	...
Broach Fine	410	+16/7+	18
Westerns M.G.	390/95	...	...
Westerns H.G.	...	...	...
Cambodia	455	...	...
Miraj/Sangli	405	...	...
Compta Good	410/15	+20	...
Dholera	...	—2	...
Kadi/Viramgam	...	+2	...

STOCKS AND SHARES.

STRENGTH AND ACTIVITY IN MILL SHARES

LONG UPRUSH IN TATA IRONS.

Bombay, May, 10.

MILL SHARES.

Following firm undertone of raw cotton and improved demand for cloth, cotton mill shares opened at unchanged quotations and ruled steady. The market exhibited good deal of strength and activity with good buying. It is said that some of the mills, who possess stocks of cotton are making fair profits and despite continuance of mill strike, the outlook of the textile industry is believed promising. The general sentiment is bullish.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The production figures of Tata Iron works given out yesterday are not encouraging, yet the market ruled very steady. It is said that some bulls are carrying large long interests and are trying to support the market. The short interest is in weaker hands and their covering may cause further improvement for the time being. There was good demand for cement shares. British Burmah Petrol shares also hardened.

COTTON.

Bombay, May 10.

Paid up		Closing Rates.		
100	Ahmed Advance	.. 380	0	0
100	Alliance	.. 30	0	0
50	Apollo	.. 6	0	0
500	Bombay Cotton	.. 312	8	0
200	Bombay Dyeing	.. 923	12	0
250	Bradbury	.. 428	12	0
100	Century	.. 131	4	0
100	Colaba Land	.. 511	4	0
500	Central India Pt	.. 165	0	0
100	Kurla	.. 175	0	0
100	Crescent	.. 220	0	0
250	Currimbhoy	.. 260	0	0
500	David	.. 575	0	0
250	Dawn	.. 181	4	0
200	Edward Sassoon	.. 0	13	0
10	E. D. Sassoon	.. 15	8	0
100	Elphinstone	.. 892	8	0
150	Fazulbhoy	.. 131	4	0
50	Finlay	.. 350	0	0
1000	R. Petit	.. 30	0	0
100	Globe	.. 120	0	0
100	Gokak	.. 285	0	0
100	Indian Bleaching	.. 368	12	0
100	Indore Malwa	.. 47	8	0
50	Jamshed Mfg.	.. 18	0	0
300	Kastoorchand	.. 85	0	0
100	Khatau	.. 255	0	0
100	Kohinoor	.. 6950	0	0
100	Luxmi Cotton X.D.	.. 7	0	0
100	Madhurao Sid.	.. 1800	0	0
100	Morarji	.. 50	0	0
500	Muthurdas	.. 1500	0	0
100	Maneckji Petit	.. 81	4	0
100	Meyer Sassoon	.. 1750	0	0
1000	Morarji	.. 285	0	0
100	New Great	.. 112	8	0
100	New City	.. 273	12	0
100	Pabaney	.. 590	0	0
100	Pearl	.. 6975	0	0
100	Sholapur	.. 6975	0	0
250	Simplex	.. 173	12	0
100	Sholapur	.. 130	0	0
50	Sawn	.. 502	8	0
100	Swadeshi plus D	.. 65	0	0
500	Tata Mill	.. 2780	0	0
500	Vishnu Cotton			

BANKS.

127	Imperial	.. 1467	8	0
127	Imperial	.. 362	8	0
50	India	.. 91	8	0
20	Baroda	.. 92	0	0
25	Central	.. 26	0	0
25	Eastern	.. 94	0	0
£12-1|2	National Bank	.. 4	2	0

RAILWAYS.

500	Ad. Prantej	.. 902	8	0
	Amritsar Pratti	.. 138	0	0
1	Cen. Prov. Rly.	.. 101	0	0
100	Dhond Baramati	.. 101	0	0
100	Guzerat Rly.	.. 90	0	0
100	Hoshiarpur	.. 99	0	0
100	Khulna Baghirhaut Rly.	.. 95	0	0
90	Mandra Bhon.	.. 78	8	0
100	Sara Sirajgunj	.. 98	0	0
100	Sialkote	.. 102	0	0
100	Upper Sindh	.. 88	8	0
500	Tapty Valley	.. 715	0	0

MISCELLANEOUS.

1000	Ahmedabad Elec.	.. 116	0	0
100	Andhra Valley	.. 752	8	0
100	Alcock	.. 415	0	0
125	British Burma	.. 847	8	0
10	B. Burma No. 1	.. 306	4	0
10	Br. India Insurance	.. 7	12	0
8	sh. Burma Pet	.. 4	4	0
100	B. Tramway	.. 152	8	0
50	B. Tramway	.. 68	0	0
100	Bombay Steam	.. 286	9	0
50	Bombay Telephone	.. 51	0	0
10	Bundi Cement	.. 22	10	0
100	Indian Cement	.. 337	8	0
	Central India Mining	.. 18	0	0
£1	Eastern Chemical Ord.	1	8	0
£2	" " Defd.	.. 1	0	0
100	Katni Defd.	.. 850	0	0
100	Katni Ord.	.. 242	8	0
10	Oriental Life Ass.	.. 2200	0	0
10	Punjab P. Cement	.. 15	14	0
10	Punjab U. Cement Prf.	12	8	0
10	Shivrajpur	.. 39	0	0
75	Tata Iron Defd.	.. 84	2	0
20	Tata Iron Defd.	.. 308	12	0
100	Tata Iron 2nd Prf.	.. 96	4	0
100	Tata Iron 1st Prf.	.. 138	0	0
100	Tata Hydro X.D.	.. 1123	12	0
100	Tata Power Ord.	.. 560	0	0
100	Tata Power Pref.	.. 920	0	0
215	Scindia Steam	.. 15	10	0

PREFERENCE SHARES.

10	7-1|2 p.c. Punjab Portland Cement	.. 12	8	0
100	7-1|2 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	.. 138	0	0
1000	7-1|2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd Pref	.. 96	8	0
100	p.c. Hydro Pref.	.. 1050	0	0
100	1 p.c. Andhra Valley Pref.	111	15	0
500	1 p.c. Vishnu Pref.	625	0	0
150	6 p.c. Tata Stele 1st Pref.	138	0	0
560	5 p.c. Nagpur Pref.	480	0	0
500	4-1|2 p.c. Tata Mill Pref.	300	0	0

SECURITIES

Bombay, May 10.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75/7
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/2
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93/13
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 87-11
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100/2
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/2
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102/5
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 106-7/6.
5-1|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/3
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102-15
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 104-3
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105/11
6-1|2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 111/5.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84-8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84-8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101-14.

Forward Rates:—16th May sett.
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75/-7/6
1945-55 Rs. 106/8.
Tone of Market:—Quitt and dull.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, May 10.

3 months 3-31/32 per cent.
6 months 4-3/32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 6 to 6-1/4 per cent.
One month 5-1/2 per cent.
Three months 4-3/4 per cent.
Six months 4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Tight.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, May 10.

200	Japan T and Co., Pandhurna	...	373
100	Forbes and Co., Anjar	...	390
300	Forbes and Co., Khandwa	...	356
100	Langli and Co., Upland	...	410
100	H. Nenshi, Hingoli	...	333
100	H. Nenshi, Halda	...	361¼
100	H. Nenshi, Gogra	...	402½
100	E. Spinner and Co., Warwada	...	297
100	Mithabhai, Nathoo Arvi	...	377
100	Vardhman Bros., Shegaon	...	360
100	Ebrahim Tulshidas, Aligarh	...	334½
100	Toyomunkwa, Porbundur	...	372
100	Forbes and Co., Amalner	...	399
100	Gill and Co., Kuradwadi	...	314

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 10.

May	.....	233.90 plus 1.50
August	.....	240.10 plus 1.70
November	.....	246.50 —13.00

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd.)

Muktsar, May 8.

Wheat ready	4/4 4/10
Wheat Har	4/8
Wheat assuj	4/13
Gram ready	3/14 3/12
Gram Jeth	3/13/6
Gram Sawan	4/1/6
Gram Bhadon	4/2/6
Gram assuj	4/3/6
Barley ready	3/4 3/3
Barley Jeth	3/4
Barley assuj	3/8/6
Rapeseed ready	7/8 8
Rapeseed Jeth	7/9/6
Rapeseed Bhadon	8

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, May 9.

Cottonseed, Bombay.—
Shipment sellers May/June £9/10/0
Castorseed, Bombay.—
Shipment sellers May/June £17/15/0
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Shipment sellers May/June £19/11/3

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

P. & O. S.S. "Razmak" with mails of 26th ultimo due to arrive at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, May 12.

The S. S. "Mora" with the mails sails at 1 p.m.

MONDAY, May 14.

Municipal Corporation. 3-40 p.m.

DOMESTIC

DEATH.

KANCHANGOWRI DESAI.—Wife of Mr. Ishvarlal K. Desai, Solicitor, died at Ahmedabad on 8th instant, deeply mourned.

R870

BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION OF AGA KHAN.

The 51st birthday celebration of H. H. the Aga Khan will be held at Ismail Dossa Building, Dongri Street, to-morrow (Saturday) at 9-30 p.m. when Khan Saheb Karmallybhoy Ebrahim will preside.

KHADI HAWKING IN SUBURBS.

The teachers and students of the Bombay National School sold Khadi from 3rd to 9th instant in Kandivali and Borivli of the value of Rs. 296-13-6, which with the previous sales of Rs. 473-15-3, brings the total to Rs. 770-8-9.

The Spinning Association has now decided to go to Dadar and Matunga.

MANGO SHOW.

A mango show will be open at 8 a.m. to-day (Friday) in the premises of the Crawford Markets, Bombay. The show will be open to the public between 8 a.m. and 7 p.m. to-day and to-morrow only.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 7 per cent.

PHILLIPS RADIO.

Messrs. N. V. Phillips Radio of Eindhoven, Holland, announce that owing to other shortwave stations adopting P.C.J.J. wavelength and thus interfering with P.C.J.J. transmissions, Phillips Radio have altered the wavelength of P.C.J.J. station to 31.40 metres.

Call Sign remains the same, namely P.C.J.J.—A.P.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Rajputana" with the Mails from Bombay of the 5th instant arrived at Aden at 4 p.m. on the 9th instant and left there at 8-30 p.m. the same day.

The Outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Macedonia" with the mails from London of the 3rd instant arrived at Port Said at 9 a.m. on the 9th instant and left there at 2-30 p.m. the same day.

B.I.S.N. Company's steamer "Karagola" is expected to arrive here from South and East African ports on Saturday morning, the 12th instant and will be berthed at No. 18 Alexandra Dockwall on arrival to land all passenggers.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per S.S. "Awa Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Saturday, the 12th instant.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Wednesday to 6 a.m. of Thursday:—

Small-pox attacks 4, deaths 5; Cholera attack nil, death nil, Plague attacks 4, deaths 2; Influenza attack 1, death 1.

Total mortality (exclusive of the still-born) 90. Total mortality this day last year was 78.

NEW 5 PER CENT FRENCH LOAN

The Local Manager of the Comptoir National D'escompte De Paris, writes:—"We have received a telegram from our Head Office announcing the New 5 per cent Loan which is being floated by the French Government. The Loan is now open for subscription and the Script will be issued at 91 per cent.; it is reimbursable at par in 75 years. Subscription will close on 8th. June next or earlier if the Loan is fully subscribed in the meantime.

This Bank will be happy to assist any one desiring to subscribe to the said Loan.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	May 10.
Previous Closing Rate	21.15
To-day's Opening Rate	21.00
Difference	—.15
To-day's Closing Rate	21.25
Difference	plus .10

LIVERPOOL

	May 10.
Previous Closing Rate	11.16
To-day's Opening Rate	11.21
Difference	plus .05
To-day's Closing Rate	11.15
Difference	—.01
Broach Expectation	403-0-0

NO RELIEF TO STRIKERS

DOCTOR CHOKSY'S VAIN APPEAL

LIVELY DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION.

The proceedings of the adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held on Thursday afternoon were rendered much more lively and piquant by the discussion which proceeded on Dr. Choksy's resolution recommending an expenditure of a lakh of rupees on relief measures in connection with the mill strike in the city. The resolution for which a priority was obtained was hotly discussed and ultimately thrown out by the Corporation.

PROSECUTION OF STALL-HOLDERS.

Mr. Boman-Behram moved the following resolution after having secured priority for it:—

"That in view of the Markets and Gardens Committee's resolution in which the Committee have resolved that the representatives of the Municipal Market Stall-holders' Association should be interviewed in connection with the Association's complaint regarding the policy of demanding deposit money from the stall-holders, old and new, the Commissioner be requested to consider the desirability of having the prosecutions launched by the Markets Department against certain licensees postponed pending final disposal of the question."

Speaking on the resolution, Mr. Boman-Behram made it clear that his intention in moving the resolution was to stay the prosecutions which were pending.

The Commissioner, opposing the proposition, said he was willing as ever to be guided by the decision of the Markets and Gardens Committee and he would certainly stay the prosecutions if it was so desired by that Committee.

The proposition was carried after a very heated discussion.

RELIEF TO STRIKERS REFUSED.

The following resolution which was granted priority was moved by Dr. J. N. Choksy:—

"That in view of the menace to the health of the city by the continued strike of the mill-workers and the resulting poverty and deterioration of physique, the Commissioner be authorized to spend a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 out of Capital Funds on relief works, e.g., cleansing the city or reclaiming low-lying lands in the city, and in other ways admissible under the Municipal Act.

"That the Corporation will be prepared on the recommendation of the Standing Committee to sanction a grant as aforesaid for the purpose."

The Commissioner raised a point that the proposition was out of order. The reasons adduced by the Commissioner for his contention were as follows:—

(1) That there was no surplus balance in the loan works budget, and (2) some of the works specified in the proposition were not of a permanent nature while the rules required that only works of permanent character could be undertaken out of Capital Funds.

However, the Commissioner was of opinion that the proposition could be so modified as to make it "in order."

There was lot of discussion on the point of order as a result of which Dr. Choksy amended his resolution by substituting the words "Surplus cash balance" for the words "Capital Funds."

Dr. Choksy, speaking on the proposition, incidentally remarked that it was the labouring classes that produced wealth and not healthy people like Mr. H. P. Mody and Sir Phiroze Sethna and, therefore, it was the duty of the Corporation to see that the interests of the labouring classes were first looked after.

A QUESTION OF VALUE.

Mr. H. P. Mody (interrupting): And what do you produce? (Laughter.)

Dr. Choksy retorted by saying that a doctor as he was he produced more than Mr. Mody could ever produce in his life. (Laughter.)

Mr. S. K. Bole supported the resolution.

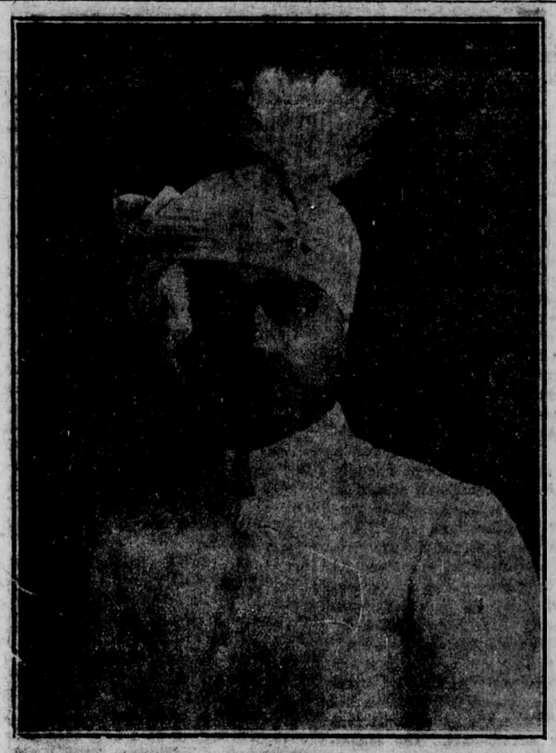
The President then put the resolution to vote and declared that it was lost. Dr. Choksy, Mr. Pupala and others demanded a poll which resulted in the proposition being rejected by 26 to 22 votes. Mr. Dimtimkar remained neutral.

The Corporation was then adjourned to the 17th instant.

CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE

MEETS IN BOMBAY ON 16TH.

Delhi, May 10.—Dr. Ansari leaves Delhi on the 13th for Bombay to attend the meeting of the Congress Working Committee to be held on the 16th. The meeting will be held at 5 p.m. in Mrs. Naidu's rooms at the Tajmahal.—A. P.



Prince Narsingdevji, heir-apparent of Dharampur State, whose marriage with Princess Indiraba Saheb of Gondal took place at Rajkot on Thursday.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF BANKERS

ACTIVITIES SPREADING

BOMBAY, May 9.

The Joint Honorary Secretary, Indian Institute of Bankers, writes:—

A meeting of the Council of the Indian Institute of Bankers, which was attended by Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Sir Phiroze Sethna, Mr. A. G. Gray, Manager of the Bank of India India Ltd., Mr. J. C. Lennie, Chairman of the Bombay Exchange Banks' Association, Sir Norman Murray, Managing Governor of the Imperial Bank of India, and Messrs. W. H. Whittington and R. W. E. Craddock, the Joint Honorary Secretaries, was held at the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, on the 7th instant.

PRESENT CONSTITUTION.

Sir Norman Murray was elected President of the Institute in succession to Sir Norcot Warren who has retired from India, and a stipendiary Indian Assistant Secretary was appointed to serve upon the executive with the Joint Honorary Secretaries. Eight Associate Members and over one hundred Ordinary Members were elected to the Institute, while a much larger number of applications is expected in the near future, now that the Institute is an accomplished fact. Membership is confined to members of Banking establishments and the keenness with which Bank employees from all over the country are supporting the Institute is very gratifying to its founders.

FIELD OF ACTIVITY.

Negotiations for the renting of suitable premises for the headquarters of the Institute in Bombay are now proceeding and in the meantime the temporary registered Office, is at the Imperial Bank of India, Elphinstone Circle, where all communications should be sent addressed to the Joint Honorary Secretaries. It must not be thought, however, that the activities of the Institute are being confined to Bombay. During the course of the year it is hoped to form Sub-Committees both at Calcutta and Madras and, wherever the number of Members warrants, up-country centres will be established under the control of a Local Honorary Secretary.

INSTITUTE AND EXAMINATION.

A matter of some importance to the banking community is the progress made by the Sub-Committee formed to prepare the Examination Syllabus, which is now nearly finished. At the meeting on the 7th instant the Council resolved that the first examination should be held next spring and it is understood that the Sub-Committee recommend certain exemptions in favour of those who have passed the examinations of the Institute of Bankers (London).

FIRST GENERAL MEETING.

The preliminary arrangements having now been completed the first general meeting, which it had previously been provisionally decided to hold on the 7th May, has now been definitely fixed for Monday July 9.—A. P.

RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING

CHAUFFEUR FINED RS. 75

The Presidency Magistrate of the Third Court sentenced Bikoo Vithoo, a motor driver, to pay a fine of Rs. 75 or, in default, to suffer six weeks' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of rash and negligent driving.

Sergeant Gooch, prosecuting, said that on the evening of February 28 last, the accused ran into a Dunlop Chassis near the Radio Club. The impact was so great that the Chassis overturned, mounted the foot-path and was thrown off at considerable distance.

The accused pleaded "not guilty," and said that he was driving at a moderate speed. In order to avert another accident he swerved the car to the right which unfortunately caused the present mishap.

The Magistrate disbelieved the defence contention and sentenced the accused as above.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST

TELEPHONE CO. EMPLOYEES ARRESTED AND RELEASED ON BAIL

On a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 7,121 the Bombay City Police arrested Babu Ramchandra Desai, Head Cashier, and Subrao Vishram Kulkarni, Assistant Cashier, respectively, of the firm of Messrs. The Bombay Telephone Co. on Wednesday.

Placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay on Thursday, the suspects were ordered to be released on a bail of Rs. 7,000 each out of which Rs. 5,000 was to be deposited in cash.

Sub-Inspector Raje, in applying for a remand of the suspects said that on Wednesday Mr. Terry the accountant of the firm on checking the cash with the accused found Rs. 7,121 short. The police were informed immediately and the accused were arrested.

On behalf of the suspects, Mr. Palekar, Pleader, applied for bail. He said that the accused had advanced the money to another clerk in the same firm in exchange for a post dated cheque which was dishonoured. In the meanwhile the clerk concerned got involved in a Police Court case and was sentenced. The accused were thus left in the lurch. They had served the firm faithfully for over 10 years and had substantial amounts with the firm in the shape of provident fund. Besides they were willing to furnish substantial bail for their release.

The Magistrate accordingly ordered the suspects to be released on bail.

JAMSHEDPUR STRIKE

NO CHANGE IN SITUATION

The Tata Iron and Steel Company inform us that since issuing their communique on the 9th instant there has been no change in the strike situation at Jamshedpur.

DO YOU WISH TO BE FREE.?

THEN CEASE TO BE BRITAIN'S CUSTOMER.

"The Empire.....is commerce,.....It was created by commerce, it is founded on commerce and it would not exist a day without commerce. For these reasons, amongst others, I would never lose the hold which we now have on our great Indian dependency—by far the greatest and most valuable of all the customers we have or ever shall have in this country."—Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain.

WORLD'S RECORD BROKEN

ENTERPRISE OF TWO JAPANESE

LONDON, May 10.

Tokio.—Mr. Araki, one of the two Japanese who started in the beginning of April, under the auspices of a Japan[illegible] of each other round the world in opposite directions, has arrived in Tokio having completed the journey in 33 days 16 hours and 22 minutes, which is claimed to be a world record. He used the ordinary available means of travel. Araki wins the prize of £300, besides expenses amounting to £400.—Reuter's Special.

H. H. AGA KHAN SUFFERING FROM BRONCHIAL PNEUMONIA

LONDON, May 10.

H. H. the Aga Khan contracted a chill while crossing to England from Paris and a slight bronchial pneumonia has developed from it. He is making satisfactory progress but has been ordered a complete rest. His Highness will not be able to deal with any correspondence during the next fortnight.—Reuter.

ALL PARTIES CONFERENCE TO MEET IN BOMBAY, ON 19TH INST.

ALLAHABAD, May 10.

Unauthorised reports that the All-Parties Conference might be postponed are not correct. The General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, intimates that the conference will meet at Bombay on the 19th, as already announced. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru regrets that he will not be able to attend, as he has not been keeping quite well lately.—A. P.

ITALY ELIMINATES AUSTRALIA FROM DAVIS CUP.

LONDON, May 9.

Genoa.—Italy has eliminated Australia from the Davis Cup winning three out of

SHAMDASANI THE IRREPRESSIBLE.

TRYING AGAIN.

The "Indian Daily Mail" publishes the following cable dated May 9 from its London correspondent:—

Mr. Shamdasani, who yesterday urged the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council not to authorise the circulation of the reasons for dismissing his appeal against the Tata Industrial Bank before the Board had heard the petition challenging its jurisdiction is pressing the Board to hear the petition to-morrow as an urgent matter.

I understand that Mr. Shamdasani's principal reason is that the Judicial Committee is incapable of exercising its jurisdiction constitutionally when sitting in separate divisions.

the first four matches. She meets Rumania in the second round.—Reuter.

MARSHAL PILSUDSKI ORDERED LONG REST BY DOCTORS

LONDON, May 9.

Warsaw.—Marshal Pilsudski has been ordered a long rest by doctors.—Reuter.

CAMA ALBLESS HOSPITAL

A Madrasi gentleman, who has come to Bombay, on business, with his wife went to the Cama Albless Hospital on Tuesday, 8th instant for urgent treatment to his wife for haemorrhage. The lady was on the point of collapsing. He complains that nobody took any notice of her and both husband and wife after waiting from 9 a.m. to 12 noon left the hospital. The matter has been reported to the Surgeon-General and we trust due enquiries well be made.

London, May 9.—The House of Lords passed the third reading of the Administration of Justice Bill.—Reuter.

Bukharest.—Captain Pelletier D'Oisy who is flying from Paris to Tokio has arrived at Bukharest.—Reuter.

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, May 10.

In the House of Commons replying to questions, Sir William Joynson-Hicks announced that he had received the communication sent to him on behalf of Prince Carol expressing regret that he (Carol) had unintentionally caused embarrassment to the Government and giving assurance that if he were allowed to remain in England he would not engage in any political activities.

Sir William Joynson-Hicks after consultation with Sir Austen Chamberlain had been reluctantly compelled to reply that the unfortunate impression that had already been created could not be removed by any assurances for the future, and that the directions already issued could not be withdrawn.

Replying to a supplementary question Sir William Joynson-Hicks expressed the hope that Prince Carol would be gone by Monday.—Reuter.

UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

STEADY GROWTH IN SPITE OF DEPRESSION

POSITION ABSOLUTELY SOUND.

The eighth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Union Bank of India, Ltd., was held on Wednesday at the Bank premises, Mr. B. F. Madan presiding. The Directors' report and the audited Balance Sheet were approved of.

THE REPORT.

The Directors' report among other things showed that the net profit for the year including the sum of Rs. 1,41,237-5-6 brought forward from last year's account amounted to Rs. 4,33,135-11-10. This amount the Directors proposed to dispose of as follows:—

To pay a dividend of annas four per share (free of Income-Tax) on 7,98,000 shares Rs. 1,99,500; To place to Reserve Fund Rs. 50,000; To write down the Premises Account Rs. 25,000; To set aside for Income-Tax and Super Tax for the year 25,000; To carry forward the balance to next year's account Rs. 1,33,635-11-10; Total Rs. 4,33,135-11-10.

The Directors state that the business for the Bank was growing steadily, and, in spite of the general trade depression throughout the country, they had been able to show a result which, they trust, ed would be considered satisfactory by the shareholders.

MR. MADON'S SPEECH.

In the course of his speech in moving the adoption of the report, Mr. Madon said:—

A comparison of the figures for the past twelve months with those of previous years since the reorganisation of this Company's capital show a record of steady progress. On the Liabilities side the current, savings and fixed deposits show very considerable growth, being over 50 lacs on 31st March last as against about 32 lacs in the previous year and only about 21 lacs the year before which was the first year of the re-organisation. This improvement is doubly welcome, first because it reflects the great improvement of the credia of this Bank in the minds of the depositing public, and secondly because it provides us with much larger resources for our business.

ABSOLUTELY SOUND POSITION.

The next figure on the liabilities side that I would draw attention to is that of the amount shown at credit of Profit and Loss, which is Rs. 4.33 lacs against 4.35 in the previous year, and that of only 2.53 lacs in 1925. This, I hope, you will agree is a very considerable achievement when we bear in mind the handicap that this Bank is still suffering from in view of its difficult position some years ago, and the suspicion with which it was looked at by the general public, which has not yet been entirely done away with. However, I can assure you and all those who have anything to do with this Bank that its position to-day is absolutely sound, and our holding of nearly half of our resources in cash and investments of a liquid character are an indication of the conservative policy your Board has been following.

MR. POCHKHANAWALA'S SERVICES

In the past three years, we have been able to increase our resources, and the profits of this Bank, and this has enabled us to strengthen our position by writing down our Bank premises account, and adding considerable sums to the Reserve Fund. A great deal of the credit for these results is due to our Managing Director, Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawala, who has devoted a great deal of his time and energy to the development of profitable business and the building up of the resources of this Bank, occupied as he was with the work of his own Bank, the Central Bank of India, who, as you know, are our Managing Agents. Mr. Pochkhanawala has taken a well-earned holiday from 1st October, and your Board thought it their duty to recognise his valuable services to this Bank during the past four or five years, by voting him a bonus of Rs. 11,000 and I feel confident that it will have your approval.

BUYERS ASK SELLERS TO DELIVER GOODS.

OPERATION OF MAHAJAN ASSOCIATIONS RULES

The Manager of Shri Mahajan Association, Limited, Bombay, writes under Thursday's date:—Under the Rules of Shri Mahajan Association Ltd., the buyers being entitled to demand goods from the sellers, the former have issued notices of demand calling upon the latter to supply goods they require. The number of bales thus requisitioned to-day (Thursday) under these notices is 740 bales. In consequence of the issue of notices the difference between the rates of the two settlements of April-May and July-Aug. (Broach Fully Good) is Rs. 3/-.

Godrej Bar Soap
Guaranteed free from Animal fat and anything injurious.
Godrej Oil & Soap Co. Byculla, BOMBAY.
Tele. 4057.
Ask for PURE Refined and Filtered
Godrej Teel Oil

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LEXIN
CURES
Snake-Bite
ON INHALATION ONLY.
Re. 1 each. Dozen 10-8. Gross 108/-
SOLD BY CHEMISTS & BAZAAR.
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NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL
INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS
6, Shukhadwalla Building,
RAVELIN STREET,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone . . . No. 22,560

The Bombay Chronicle.
FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1928.

FRAUD OF INDIANISATION

During the debates in the Central Legislature official speeches on the subject of Indianisation of the administration are always full of sympathy for the "admirable proposal", but counsel caution and slow advance on grounds which to the official mentors are "obvious." The Indian Medical Service is essentially one of the superior services which could be Indianised in a very short time, there being no dearth of technical talent in India in recruiting officers to it of a calibre, superior even to that of foreign recruits. If Indian publicists and politicians held high hopes that the bifurcation of the service between a Civil Medical section and a purely military one would accelerate the pace of Indianisation they would be disappointed with the decision finally announced in the communique issued on Wednesday by the Government of India. Long consultations with the Secretary of State for India and the local Governments had been held by the Central Government, and the communique now announces that the Secretary of State has sanctioned a scheme which retains the Indian Medical Service, but establishes a minimum war reserve with a permanent superiority in numbers of the European recruits, and fixes only 30 per cent. as the strength of the Indian officers in the total number of officers from the I. M. S. required for Civil employ. This total is fixed at 302 of which only 90 are to be Indians. As regards the minimum war reserve, it will consist of 134 British and 66 Indian officers.

The question at once arises, why after all these years of proved fitness of Indian Medical men to hold the most superior posts in the Indian Medical Service, there should be such an inordinately high percentage reserved for British recruits. If India had a national government the idea that for the medical care of her armies a large number of foreign medical men was necessary would have been laughed out as ridiculous. The fact that India is a subject country and must be treated as if she were a kind of Ruhr on an extensive scale is brought out pointedly in the communique by its mention of the "factors" which determined the authorities in fixing upon a "large number of British officers" in the minimum war reserve. The reason given is that "the British officers cannot be recruited in India in any emergency from the ranks of private practitioners." The statement only shows how very far India has yet to travel before she can have freedom to build up an army of her own sons, officered and medically cared for by her own nationals.

The other "factor" mentioned in the communique, the factor which decided the Government on retaining 212 posts on the Civil side of the Indian Medical Service out of a total cadre of 302, is an insulting reminder to Indians that on the ground of racial difference alone their claim for at least a quicker Indianisation of the I. M. S. has been rejected. One of the recommendations of the Lee Commission was that provision should be made in India for the maintenance of a sufficient number of British officers in the I. M. S. to provide adequately for medical attendance on the British members of the All-India Services and their families. This was a concession to the squeamishness of the Memsabs of the British members of the All-India Services and the communique shows how readily the authorities have given effect to this recommendation of the Lee Commission. An invidious and racial stigma is thus put upon the Indian member of the Indian Medical Service. The obnoxious principle is sought to be established that an Indian Civil Surgeon, a member of the I. M. S., cannot, by reason of his race, be allowed to attend upon European officers and their families. No statutory bar will be placed upon his doing so, but the fact that a number of British officers are to be retained in the Civil side of the I. M. S. expressly because "the British personnel of the Superior Civil Services and their families" must have their medical wants attended to by members of their own race puts an insulting embargo on the Indian officers. This pandering to racial arrogance is to be effected at the expense of the Indian taxpayer. India can ward off these insults successfully only when she becomes mistress in her own house.

MILLOWNERS' STATEMENT.

The strike situation in Bombay continues to be tense. Practically all the mills remain closed, picketing is getting into full swing but is peaceful, and the workmen seem determined to carry on the strike till their grievances are redressed. The strikers have placed their grievances before the Mill-owners' Association and are anxiously awaiting the latter's reply. The Association is considering the workmen's claims and has promised an early reply to them. Meanwhile the Committee of the Association has issued a statement outlining the general policy the mill-owners have decided to follow. That policy is said to be based on the Tariff Board's recommendations and "the Association is determined to adopt such of them as are likely to bring relief to the industry in Bombay." The trend of the policy may be gauged from the following: "If wages of labour are not to be reduced, it is essential that all existing anomalies be done away with and higher efficiency obtained either by reducing the number of supernumerary men or getting a little more work out of the operatives and finally enforcing the proper hours of work." We are further told that "a special Sub-Committee assisted by experts has been at work over all those problems for a long time but that its work is now nearing completion." The words "if wages of labour are not to be reduced" in the last quotation encourage the hope that no direct cut in wages is intended. But the workmen fear, not without reason, that indirect cuts, instances of which were recently quoted by the Bombay Textile Union, may be as hard upon the workers as direct cuts. The decision of the mill-owners to adopt only such of the recommendations of the Tariff Board "as are likely to bring relief to the industry" may leave some doubt among workmen as to whether the Board's suggestions to bring needed relief to Labour would be included among the proposed reforms. It is not a fanciful doubt. It is clear by now that the main efficiency measure decided upon by the mill-owners consists in obtaining more intensive labour from workmen. That this will bring some relief to the industry in the sense of economy for the time being is clear enough. But whether the relief will be shared by Labour or not and whether it will mean lasting economy will depend upon whether the conditions of labour are improved, as recommended by the Tariff Board, simultaneously with the intensification of work, recommended by the same Board. As regards the mill-owners' announcement that the work of their Sub-Committee to consider the necessary reforms in detail is nearing completion, we do not know if the Sub-Committee, which was assisted by experts, was also assisted by an expert representative of workmen. Even now it is not too late for the Sub-Committee to secure such expert assistance before the mill-owners definitely commit themselves to particular proposals.

The long preamble to the Association's outline of its future policy calls for a few comments in the interests of friendly negotiations. That preamble is somewhat irrelevent and unsympathetic. The presence of some "outsiders" in the "Strikers' Committee" is inevitable in the present condition of labour organisation and may even be helpful so long as the so-called outsiders enjoy the full confidence of the workmen. In a technical sense the Governor of Bombay is an "outsider" but surely he can do much to help a settlement. The description of the volunteer corps of the strikers as an "imitation of certain Communist organisations of Europe" is unfortunate. The suggestion that the picketing is not peaceful is not borne out by facts. The mill-owners' statement says: "The tactics which those volunteers are adopting of intimidating various persons is sooner or later bound to lead to a breach of the peace." What is the suggestion here? In common with the "Moderate" leaders of the workers, we opposed the organisation of a genreal strike and we question the wisdom of picketing with a view to prevent the performance of essential services in the mills. We agree with the mill-owners that this action, the result of which may be serious damage to the machinery, is in marked contrast to the policy of Trade Unions in other parts of the world in times of industrial disputes. But picketing is a legal right and as far as the general strike is concerned it is an accomplished fact and there is no use crying over spilt milk. The immediate task before the mill-owners and the leaders of the workers is to come together and negotiate a settlement without avoidable delay. The strikers have extended the hand of negotiation. We hope the mill-owners will grasp it.

GRAVE INDICTMENT.

The crude, irresponsible and dangerous manner with which persons authorised to deal with crowds whom they regard as a danger to public safety discharge their duties, has evoked severe protest in the Indian Press, and public opinion in this country has come to entertain the feeling that Indian life is held to be very cheap by those who on the slightest pretext open fire on excited mobs. The strong strictures passed by the District Magistrate of Howrah against the conduct of the Officer-Commanding the Eastern Frontier Rifles in what is termed the Bamungachee shooting incident will only add to the strength of this popular feeling. The Magistrate held that no warning was given before the firing, that "shots were fired at the crowd not as a body but at selected persons among the crowd who were specially picked out each time by Captain Christie commanding the Rifles, who himself and not the Police Superintendent selected the direction in which to fire and ordered the men who were actually behind those who were throwing stones, to be shot." This is a grave indictment and indicates that the shooting was a cold-blooded performance. What do the Government of Bengal propose to do in bringing those responsible for it promptly to book?

ADROIT MOVE.

Marshal Chang Tso-lin has always shown a shrewd appreciation of the position in which he has involved himself in North China. He would like to be a dictator but finds it convenient occasionally to clothe dictatorial acts with a coat of democratic platitude. He knows it is British and Japanese good-will towards him that retains him in power but all the same he is the last man to alienate himself permanently from the war lords of the South. So he makes an adroit move now and issues an order to his armies that in the interests of Chinese national solidarity the internecine warfare must cease and they must suspend hostilities. This move is largely influenced by the grim spectacle of Japan's rushing into Shantung and discarding the role of a neutral. The Japanese Government coolly proceeds with the help of brute force to carve out a territorial position for itself there. An aggressive Imperial Power at his very door step is a gross inconvenience to the Mukden War Lord. His idea now is to outwit Japan and force her to suspend military activity. "I have no quarrel with the South," he can say to Japan, "so why are you here?" The Southern commanders will very probably see the beauty of the stratagem and declare that matters are being peacefully arranged between them and Chang Tso-lin and that Japanese troops must be withdrawn promptly.

THE PADROADO.

ITS CAUSES & CONSEQUENCES.

(BY JOHN DE MELLO, I.S.O.)

I avail myself of your kind invitation to express my opinion on the recent abolition of the Portuguese Padroado in British territory. With your leave I will gladly utilise the opportunity given me to lay special stress on the agitation carried on by the East Indian Catholics in recent years for the removal of the incubus of the Portuguese Patronage or Padroado and the intervention of the British Government to which hardly any public attention has been given, though it may be assumed that it was the predominating factor in the solution of the question.

THE ORIGIN.

It is unnecessary now to make more than a passing reference to the origin and history of the Padroado. With her commerce the Portuguese brought Christianity in this land in the sixteenth century. They were all powerful then and could and did materially help in the spread of the Christian religion. But with their all too rapid decline their ability to help failed and instead of a help their Patronage became a hindrance. They could not protect the Catholic communities outside the limited possessions to which they were reduced and clinging to their Padroado, the relic of their past greatness, they thwarted the efforts of the Pope to entrust, in the exercise of his office, territories beyond their control to other Catholic missionaries. The Pope could not but do so, and thus a double jurisdiction was unavoidably started with its attendant evils of dissension and disunion, which, apart from its religious aspects, retarded the social, economic and educational progress of the Catholics. An unanswerable argument against the retention of the Padroado is that the privilege was granted on the understanding that the interests of the Church would be promoted. When this protection could not be given, the privilege lost its equitable basis.

FUNDAMENTAL OBJECTIONS.

Leaving aside the ceaseless strife upto the Concordat of 1857 and to come to living memory, the Concordat of 1886 between the Pope and the King of Portugal would have made some improvements from the ecclesiastical point of view. But the Portuguese Government were unable to carry out the stipulations of the treaty and the Goans in Bombay and Poona by their persistent agitation succeeded in wringing out concessions which went far to nullify the treaty in these parts. So anomalous the position became that in Bombay City the Archbishop had some five thousand subjects against about thirty thousand of the other jurisdiction and in the city of Poona the Bishop had one thousand against the three thousand under the Portuguese Patronage. The fundamental objections to the double jurisdiction are two-fold. In the foremost place it was detrimental to the Catholic Church in that it led to a division of resources and prevented united effort. All Catholics would, therefore, be bound as Catholics to endeavour to secure one undivided jurisdiction. This single control, to come to the second argument, would be conditioned by the fact that Catholic British subjects in British territories should not have their allegiance alloyed by the least taint of submission to the domination of a foreign power which the Portuguese Patronage implied. The inference is that the one jurisdiction should not in any way be subject to Portuguese control.

THE AGITATION.

With these ideas in mind the East Indian Catholics of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein started their agitation against the Padroado. The crusade eventuated, as I believe, in the intervention of the British Government and this intervention was, as I have said, the really decisive factor in the settlement. It cannot be disputed that the British Government had only to assert that any domination of a foreign power over British subjects derogated from the British sovereignty and there could be no further discussion. The Roman patriot of old said "Carthage est delenda" and repeated the idea till Roman was destroyed. The East Indian patriots said "Padroado est delenda" (or meant it) and never rested till the end came. With a singleness of purpose maintained with persistent effort they did everything

(Continued on Page 9)

HOW BOMBAY'S MILL INDUSTRY CAN BE IMPROVED

AN OPEN LETTER TO MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION

(The following is the concluding portion of Mr. Jagjiwan Ujamshi's open Letter, the first part of which appeared in yesterday's "Chronicle.")

Coming to the system of management, I think, the biggest drawback of our mills lies in the system of selling their products of cloth and yarn.

After the war practically all the merchants and the middlemen who kept the stocks and sold to the up-country petty merchants disappeared for many reasons and unless you can create merchants who can buy your products at the gate of the mills whenever they are packed and ready for delivery, you will not be able to compete with Japan or with up-country mills. It is a very dangerous policy of the manufacturers to mix two things together. They should always bear in mind that they cannot be expert merchants and expert manufacturers both together. Every mill must have merchants to buy its products. It is the worst policy to accumulate stock in the mills.

BAD COMBINATION.

It is the merchants who can create markets, but unfortunately our mills are even going to the length of opening retail shops in Bombay and in up-country where they sell their cloth by yards and pieces. Sir, can you explain to me whether it is ever possible in the world to sell the products of the mills by such a system? No sane merchant will come out to buy thousand or five thousand bales from the mills when the mills are selling by yards and pieces.

AGENCY SYSTEM.

The present system of giving selling agency of cloth and yarn is also to the disadvantage of the mills. The mills are paying from one per cent. to two per cent. commission on sales to their selling agents according to the varieties of the cloth from plain long cloth to fancy goods; which I believe is too much. It has been said by selling agents that they take risk of the merchants whom they sell and besides they guarantee the delivery at the right time. This looks very good on paper but those who know the dealings in cloth and yarn can at once tell you that these talks of guarantee and risk are nothing but a farce.

I have been myself a selling agent for some time of one of the Bombay Woollen mills and I know this is merely a formal clause. There are no pucca rules and regulations in cloth and yarn markets and there is no proper association or exchange which can guide and give protection to the buyer and the seller.

When there is a fall or a rise in the market the buyer and the seller both take the advantage of the situation. If there is a drop the merchant buyer will come out with hundred objections and will not take delivery at the right time and then the selling agent who is said to be responsible will only try to compromise the tranaction by either carrying forward the contract for some future months or will make "budley" from one kind to another kind of cloth. Similarly when the market goes up some mills will try to give a little inferior quality either in weight or colour and test (of course, I do not mean to say that all the mills are doing this).

If proper inquiries are made you will find that although the selling agent is a guaranteed commission agent he has never carried out that clause of guarantee except on rare occasions. Every selling agent knows that this is merely a formal clause and it has never been carried out in practice except in very few cases.

If you remember the big drop in cloth and yarn market in the year 1918 after the Armistice was signed when lacs of bales of yarn and cloth were sold forward by the mills, the majority of the merchants did not take delivery and the mills had to settle and compromise with the merchants. Although there were guaranteed selling agents at that time, I do not remember any case except one or two where these selling agents had to pay anything from their pockets. On the contrary, I know cases where some shrewd selling agents made profits in these settlements.

DEFECTIVE METHODS OF SALE.

At that time the yarn went down from 24 annas a lb. to 12 annas a lb. and the mills settled with the merchants from annas to 20 annas a lb. Taking cash difference from the merchants but they did not enforce the guarantee clause for which they were paying exorbitant commissions to their selling agents during the last 30 to 40 years.

In the same way cloth went down from 40 annas a lb. to 24 annas a lb. and the mills settled with the merchants from 14 annas to 34 annas a lb.

Some of the mill agents in Bombay are directly or indirectly partners in the firm of the selling agency and this is very bad principle. It must be amended at once if

(Continued on page 11).

Notes of the Day.

Marking Time.

The Simla correspondent of the "Englishman" is hard put to it to make out that in the country there is a feeling amongst "non-commercial bodies" that a way out of the situation created by the campaign for boycott could be found. As regards the "commercial bodies" he finds that "the most organised representation" will be made by the Chambers of Commerce and the trades organisations. He just amits to mention that only the European Chambers of Commerce will do so. The non-commercial bodies are, according to him, in the meanwhile simply "marking time." Very obligingly the Commission has advanced the final date on which representations to it can be sent. This is now fixed for June 1. The correspondent admits that "important political organisations like the Congress, the Liberal Federation and the section of the All-India Muslim League led by Mr. Jinnah." have not decided to present their case. Whatever the allurements offered, however tempting and conciliatory the language of persuasion, the Indian business community will not budge an inch from its self-respecting attitude and in spite of the encouraging assurances from Anglo-Indian scribes, the Commission will patiently have to "mark time" and as Mr. Thurtle said "keep up its courage."

Military Training in Colleges.

The Punjab Legislative Council has by a large majority passed a resolution recommending to Government that steps should be taken to introduce military training and instruction in the use of fire-arms in all Government Colleges in the Punjab. The Nationalists supported the resolution on the ground that such training would make at least the educated section of the young generation a little more courageous and more helpful in the preservation of peace and in the defence of their country in any emergency. It was on unexpressed but imaginable grounds that the official and semi-official members stoutly opposed the resolution. But the Nationalists carried the day and Government may as well take note of the changing spirit of the times. We know that a resolution in the Council is only a resolution and not binding on Government. But since the resolution does not go very far Government will be well advised to give effect to it. The people also will do well to realise that some progress in military training and in the arts of self-defence is possible even without the use of fire arms and official aid.

Laudable Emulation.

An exhilarating but beneficent competition seems to be at work in the Madras Presidency between rival millionaires with a passion for educational philanthropy. Only a few days ago the Hon. S. R. M. Annamalai Chettiar made an offer of Rs. 20 lakhs together with the properties of the Sri Meenakshi College at Chidambaram for the creation of a new University at Chidambaram. Now we learn that his nephew, Sir M. C. T. Muthaiyya Chettiar, has come forward with a still more generous offer of Rs. 35 lakhs for a University at Madura. It should not be difficult for the uncle and the nephew to pool their resources and accept a common scheme. The most welcome feature of these princely offers is that they indicate a change that is coming over the whole of the rich Chettiar community. Hitherto the millionaires of the community confined their charities mainly to the construction of temples. They have now, like the Parsees of Bombay, given a more practical and also more beneficent turn to their charities. We wish Bombay millionaires could vie with one another for the starting of a Technological College for our Presidency.

Authoritative Reference.

In its recent comments on the "Archaeological Department", the "Times of India" rightly stated that the Department has "never been conspicuous for its efforts to stimulate public interest in its good deeds. Had it more actively sought the co-operation and interest of the public it is conceivable that the proposal to create an Archaeological Trust Fund would not have been rejected by the Assembly two years ago." It is a pity that truth, which is, of course, that the Archaeological Department has failed in its duty of stimulating public interest in its work, should have so utterly contradicted an "authoritative" reference on the subject. Here it is: "The Finance Department of the Government of India invited the Legislative Assembly in March, 1926, to allocate half a crore of rupees from a non-recurring surplus to form an endowment fund for excavation, so that there should be a regular income of two and a half lakhs of rupees for the purpose. Strong Brahmin opposition was advanced against the proposal and it fell through." Will it surprise our readers to know that the last statement is taken from "An Authoritative Book of Reference on All Indian Matters"—"The Indian Year Book" published by the "Times of India"? It should not, really. For, "the Indian Empire is a Great Empire" and the 'Indian Year Book is", we are assured, "a Great Book because", notice the reason, "it tells you at a glance all you want to know about that Empire." Naturally, when it is an Imperial question you cannot possibly afford to serve truth raw. It must be manufactured, rendered "authoritative."

CHINESE TROOPS DISARMED

JAPANESE OCCUPY STRATEGIC POINTS

HEAVY NATIONALIST LOSSES REPORTED

BATTLE STILL CONTINUES

LONDON, May 10.

Shanghai.—The Japanese have occupied strategic points at Tsinanfu. They have disarmed numbers of Chinese troops after resistance.—Reuter.

NATIONALISTS' HEAVY LOSSES

BATTLE CONTINUES

LONDON, May 10.

Tokio.—A message from Tsinanfu says that a Japanese brigade lost four killed and 20 wounded in an engagement with the powerful Nationalist army under General Chen-tiao-Yuan, outside Tsinanfu. The Nationalists suffered heavy losses. The battle continues.—Reuter.

JAPANESE OCCUPY RLY. BRIDGE OVER YELLOW RIVER

7,000 CHINESE SOLDIERS DISARMED

LONDON, May 10.

Tokio.—It is now learned that about 150 Chinese soldiers have been killed in the fighting at Tsinanfu while seven thousand have been disarmed by the Japanese. The appearance of Japanese aeroplanes yesterday immediately induced the Southerners under Feng-Henwu occupying the Chinese quarter of Tsinanfu to capitulate and they were

disarmed. The Japanese have occupied the railway bridge over the Yellow River in order to "Keep the Southerners at a safe distance."

17 VESSELS CHARTERED FOR CARRYING TROOPS.

Seventeen vessels have been chartered for transporting the Nagoyo Division to China. Newspapers are united in urging Government to localise action to Tsinanfu and "not to repeat the Siberian folly of a decade ago by over emphasising the military aspects" of the affair.—Reuter.

JAPANESE TROOPS IN ACTION

TRAIN SERVICE RESTORED

LONDON, May 9.

Tokio.—It is officially stated that the Japanese troops will be withdrawn from Shantung "as occasion permits of the disappearance of the necessity for their continued maintenance."

It is reported from Tsingtao that the Japanese troops have cleared Shantung Railway and that the Passenger train service has been resumed. The Japanese aeroplane which has arrived at Tsingtao from Tsinanfu reports that it was engaged in fighting enroute and that it bombed the Southern troops.

Two more Japanese planes have left for Tsinanfu.—Reuter.

JAPANESE BOMBARD TSINANFU

HEAVY CASUALTIES REPORTED

LONDON, May 10.

Nanking.—An unconfirmed report of the Nationalist News Agency states that the Japanese heavily bombared Tsinanfu for three hours yesterday morning, killing over five-hundred and destroying many houses. Inhabitants are fleeing panic-stricken towards the south.Reuter.

MOVE TO CEASE HOSTILITIES

LONDON, May 9.

Penking General Changt so-Lin's telegram mentioned earlier was sent to all civil and military authorities all over China this evening. It declares that the civil war has now bees proceeding for several years, whilst the Communists have been attempting to ruin the country. He has always apprehended that war might impair China's friendly relations with the Powers and unfortunate incidents have now happened. Accordingly, he has ordered his troops to cease hostilities immediately.—Reuter.

MR. RANGNEKAR'S NEW APPOINTMENT

TO ACT AS ADDITIONAL JUDGE OF HIGH COURT.

SIMLA, May 9.

Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, acts as an additional Judge of the High Court at Bombay from 5th June, 1928, to the commencement of the High Court's vacation of 1929.—A. P.

THE YEOTMAL TRAGEDY

A CORRECTION.

YEOTMAL, May 9.

The double suicide of a bridegroom and his mother, the son and wife respectively of Rao Saheb Korde, M.L.C., of Murtizapur, reported in the Yeotmal message of 5th May, is contradicted. Only the bridegroom committed suicide.—A. P.

THE SIMON COMMISSION.

PUNJAB MINISTERS' RESOLVE

WITHDRAW CANDIDATURE TO LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

LAHORE, May 10.

At the Punjab Legislative Council today the President allowed Mr. Afzal Haq's motion for adjournment of the House to discuss the sudden release of a man named K. C. Banerjee, an alleged C.I.D. informer who was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment last July by a Lahore Magistrate on a charge of possessing a pistol without license. The President fixed 5 p.m. for discussion of the motion.

MINISTERS NOT TO CO-OPERATE WITH COMMISSION.

It is now definitely known that two more Mahomedan members, namely Syed Muhammad Hussain and Dr. Iqbal have withdrawn their candidature for election to the committee to partake in conference with the Simon Commission. It is understood that Feroze Khan Noon, the third Minister has also withdrawn his name. Lobby talks therefore strengthen the forecast that the election of the committee will be unanimous.—A.P.

PUNJAB COUNCIL AND SIMON COMMISSION.

FURTHER WITHDRAWALS

LAHORE, May 10.

Two more candidates namely Nawab Tajib Mehdi Khan and Mayadas have withdrawn their candidatures for election to the committee to participate in joint conference with the Simon Commission. It is likely that Feroze Khan the third Minister will also withdraw, and eventually ten candidates will remain. It is understood that at the time of the actual election three more will withdraw and the remaining seven will be unanimously elected.—A. P.

INDIAN EDUCATION AND COMMISSION

SIR PHILIP HARTOG TO PRESIDE OVER AUXILIARY COMMITTEE

CALCUTTA, May 10.

The "Statesman" understands that Sir Philip Hartog will preside over the auxiliary committee which takes over the task of enquiring into and advising the Simon Commission on the growth of education in India. Sir Sultan Ahmed and Doctor Muthu Lakshmi Reddy are likely to be the Muslim and lady members of the committee respectively.—A.P.

COMMUNAL FRACAS IN CALCUTTA.

HINDU PROCESSION STONED

CALCUTTA, May 10.

Five men were injured last night as the result of stone throwing at a Hindu procession in connection with taking out the idol of Rajarajeshwari for immersion in the Ganges. A Mussalman is said to have received a stab wound. One arrest has so far been made.

The Rajarajeshwari procession, it will be recalled, gave rise to much communal bitterness in 1926.—A. P.

INDIAN FILM INDUSTRY

NO NECESSITY FOR IMPERIAL PREFERENCE?

CINEMA COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS

CALCUTTA, May 10.

The "Statesman" understands that with one single exception the members of the Indian Cinematograph Enquiry Committee have achieved complete unanimity on the questions they have been asked to decide. The paper understands that the Committee is agreed on the main point that there is no necessity for anything in the nature of Imperial preference to protect the film industry in this country. The only disagreement, according to the paper, is on a minor point, namely, the question of State assistance. Of outstanding interest, adds the journal, is the decision which is understood to have been reached, namely, that a censorship of films should be centralised instead of being carried out by separate committees in each province as at present.—A.P.

SUBHASH BOSE LEAVES AHMEDABAD.

RECEPTION AT NEW DELHI.

NEW DELHI, May 10.

Mr. Subhash Chandra Bose arrived here this morning from Ahmedabad and was received at the station by a large number of people including Dr. Ansari and Moulana Mohamed Ali. Mr. Bose is stopping at Dr. Ansari's place. He will leave to-night for Calcutta.—A. P.

AUSTRIAN MONARCHIST IN TROUBLE

ECHO OF BELA KUN'S ARREST

LONDON, May 10.

Vienna.—The retired Colonel Gustav Wolf, leader of the Austrian Monarchist Party, has been arrested following the publication of certain Monarchist Party pamphlets which said that the Party had requested the Hungarian Legation to urge the breaking off of diplomatic relations with Austria, should Hungary fail to secure extradition of Bela Kun and that if those representations were ineffectual, Hungarian troops should be sent into Austria.—Reuter.

(Bela Kun, who was the leader of a short-lived Communist Government in Hungary in 1919, was arrested in Vienna on the 27th of April on charges of being a member of a secret society and returning to the country in contravention of orders. He was suspected to be in charge of a political mission from Russia.)

MR. C. F. ANDREWS IN MADRAS

AWAITING DR. TAGORE'S ARRIVAL

MADRAS, May 9.

Mr. C. F. Andrews had now decided to remain in Madras and await the arrival of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore who is expected to reach Madras from Calcutta at the end of the week. He will proceed to Colombo almost immediately and there embark on the s.s. "Fishimi Maru" for Europe on May 17th. Before leaving Madras, Mr. Andrews intends to issue a statement on the labour situation in both Bombay and Calcutta.—A. P.

FATAL PTOMAINE POISONING

ALLAHABAD, May 10.

News has been received here of the sudden death at her residence in Jorhat, Assam, of Miss Duara, Principal of the Crosthwaite Girls College, Allahabad, and her brother of ptomaine poisoning.—A. P.

G. I. P. WORKERS' ULTIMATUM

DEMANDS PRESENTED TO AGENT

MILLOWNERS' STATEMENT ANSWERED

EFFICIENCY OF BOMBAY WORKERS

Will the workers in the G. I. P. Railway Workshops take the fatal step of declaring a strike and render 8,000 more men idle in Bombay? There was a dramatic suspense in regard to this question at a meeting of over a thousand workers held in Jivraj Nensey's Wadi, Matunga, on Thursday night. Mr. N. M. Joshi pleaded for exploring other avenues for getting their grievances redressed before taking the last step but he was pitted against "extremists" who had a greater numerical strength and who believed in "direct action." Against the opposition of but a very negligible minority the meeting passed a resolution holding out a threat to the Agent of the G.I.P. Railway that if their demands were not conceded within 8 days the workers will resirt to "direction action."

The resolution read:

"This meeting of the United Railway Workers of the G. I. P. requests the Agent that the following demands of the workers repeatedly brought to his notice should be granted within 8 days hereof whereafter if the men resort to direct action the responsibility of it would rest with him, the Union having done its best in the direction in keeping the workers under control so far:—

DEMANDS.

That the Medical Examination should be cancelled.

That the legitimate increase of the workers who have been blocked on Rs. 41, Rs. 60, Rs. 74 for the last several years should given.

Leave for all gazetted Holidays should be given with pay.

That the minimum living wage which has been fixed Rs. 23 at present to the lowest workers should be fixed Rs. 30 and 10 per cent. increase should be given to all skillful workers.

That the Union should be recognised."

LEGITIMATE GRIEVANCES.

Mr. Ginwala presiding over the meeting did not commit himself either by supporting or speaking against the resolution. He merely said that their grievances were legitimate and if they were not redressed it was an injustice. The medical examination went very hard against those who had grown old in the service of the Railway. It was inhuman to expect that after such killing work in the workshop for 20 or 25 years a worker would keep the same physical efficiency which he had when he joined the service. Under the existing rules of medical inspection workers who had served to their best abilities for 20 or 25 years were thrown out of employment if they developed a little physical defect which may even be the outcome of the strenuous work in the workshops. He characterised the system as inhuman and said that medical examinations should be stopped at once. As for other grievances, Mr. Ginwala was entirely in sympathy with them.

"DIRECT ACTION."

Mr. Jhabvala at the outset declared his faith in what he called "direct action." He said the Agent had been indifferent in considering their demands and it was time that they gave him an ultimatum. If after 8 days the Agent was in the same mood, then the responsibility of the step that might be taken by the workers rested with the Agent and not with any one else. The speaker did not want to say what that step was, because the papers might publish it and the C.I.D. might note it, but he had complete faith in "direct action." (Applause). Speaking about minimum wage he said it should be at least Rs. 30 and their demand was but a "moderate" demand.

MEDICAL INSPECTION DENOUNCED.

Mr. N. M. Joshi speaking next reviewed the grievances one by one. He denounced the system of medical inspection which deprived men who had put in 30 and 35 years of service in the railway. A worker was bound to develop some sort of defect specially pertaining to the eye and it was a cruelty to ask such men to go away. On the other hand the railway should make adequate allowances to such persons in return for their faithful services rendered in the prime of their youth. Coming to the second demand he said the worker must get holidays with full pay. Under the existing rules they were locked out on X'mas days and not paid their wages for those days. As regards the minimum wage it was impossible for a man to live in Bombay for less than Rs. 30 a month.

REMOVE THE THREAT.

Referring to the resolution, Mr. Joshi was for deleting the threat of "direct action" from it. Such a threat left no room for conciliation and it only helped to widen the breach between the employers and the workers. "Strike" was the last weapon in the armoury of the workers and it should be used only when other weapons prove ineffective. He suggested that the Bombay Union should consult other State managed Railway Unions which suffered from the same grievances and after deeply considering over the question decide upon a concerted action. A representation for example of all the Unions might be made to the Railway Board. If necessary a deputation might go to Simla to press upon the Commerce Member the necessity of meeting these demands. If after all these steps no justice was done to the workers, then it would be necessary to declare a strike. In such case Mr. Joshi would support a strike and he appealed to the audience to agree to dropping the threat from the resolution.

Mr. Bradley seemed to think that by "fighting like a man" and "not by creeping on their knees" alone would the workers get a just treatment from their employers. He narrated how within the course of 1913 and 1919 the Railway Union of Great Britain by the strength of its organisation succeeded in nearly doubling their wages.

Mr. Jhabvala then took the sense of the meeting and the resolution was passed.

THE TEXTILE STRIKE SITUATION

NO HOPE OF EARLY SETTLEMENT

The strike situation of the textile workers of Bombay remained as depressing on Thursday as it was before. The mill-owners' latest statement has cast a chill in Labour circles and bitter attacks were made against what was described as the "unbending and uncompromising" attitude of the mill-owners. The leaders now fully realise that it will now be a

(Continued on next page.)

REPRESSION IN FULL SWING.

MORE NOTICES SERVED.

IRREGULARITY IN ATTACHMENTS.

SATYAGRAHA SPIRIT UNBROKEN.

(From Our Special Representative).

BARDOLI, May 10.

The campaign of repression is now in full swing in Bardoli. Mr. Sanamukhlal Gordhandas Shah who is served with notice under Section 189 of the Indian Penal Code, is a leading and respectable young Bania of Valod. He is highly respected. The policy of persecuting public workers and leading citizens has only resulted in stiffening resistance. It is understood that a determined policy of repression is being set in motion outside Bardoli.

It is complained that attachments of property are being made from any place and at any hour during day or night, and in numerous cases property belonging to people who are not Khatedars is being attached.

The Satyagrahis as usual refuse to defend themselves or appeal against the convictions which looking to the consensus of opinion, would not stand for a moment in appeal. These sorts of trials and convictions only hold up Government to ridicule and the people get lessons in the feariessness and courage. In spite of all efforts to exasperate the people it cannot be denied that there is wonderful peace and tranquility prevailing throughout Bardoli Taluka.

CRUSADE AGAINST BARDOLI WORKERS

THREE MORE SUMMONSES SERVED

(From Our Special Representative).

BARDOLI, May 10.

Three more summons have been served upon Swami Shivanand Chaturbhai, Amratlal Hargovindas and Sanamukhlal Gordhandas, three prominent volunteers of the Satyagraha Camp at Valod under sections 183, 189 and 353 of the Indian Penal Code. The sections applied are for resistance to the taking of property by the lawful authority of a public servant, threatening a public servant in the performance of his duty and assault or using criminal force to deter a public servant from the discharge of his duty. Messrs Shivanand and Amratlal Hargovindas are served under 353 and 183 and Sanamukhlal Gordhandas is served under 189 of the Indian Penal Code. The cases come for hearing on Saturday.

BARDOLI OBSERVES HARTAL

The town of Bardoli observed complete hartal to-day on receiving the news of the judgment sentencing Mr. M. C. C. Chinoy.

AUCTION SALES.

A DELECTABLE FARCE

BARDOLI, May 9.

The Secretary of the Satyagraha Publicity Office, Bardoli, writes:—

The volunteers of Valod feeling that the Parsi Jehangirji Cavasji had by purchasing at the Valod auction sale, the liquor attached from the old lady, Navajbai, brought the good name of their village into disgrace, observed the 8th instant as a day of fasting and prayer. They

(Continued on page 9.)

INDIA'S FINEST CEMENT

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" BRAND

Manufactured at THE LARGEST and MOST UP-TO-DATE FACTORY IN INDIA.
GUARANTEED TO BE WELL ABOVE THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION, 1925.

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TERRIBLE DISASTER ON ITALIAN RAILWAY.

AVALANCHE OF EARTH SWEEPS DOWN TWO HOUSES

PASSENGER TRAIN REDUCED TO SPLINTERS

MANY PERSONS KILLED AND INJURED

LONDON, May 10.

Rome.—A terrible double disaster occurred in the railway cutting near Grottamare Thousands of tons of earth poured down in an avalanche on the railway line, sweeping down two houses. A moment later, a passenger train dashed into the debris. Coaches turned somersault and were reduced to splinters. Six corpses have been extricated from the remains of the houses and three from the remains of the coaches. At least eighteen persons have been injured. Traffic has been brought to a standstill.—Reuter.

G. I. P. WORKERS' ULTIMATUM.

(Continued from previous page.)

long and bitter fight and fervent appeals were made to the workers at the morning's meeting at Nagu Sayaji's Wadi to leave for their villages in larger numbers. It is believed that when the wages due to the workers are paid next week, there will be a wholesale exodus of strikers to villages. Another feature of the day was the organisation of picketing on a larger scale and as many as 50 mills were picketed by volunteers. It is hoping against hope that the situation will at any early date improve.

In the meantime the Joint Strike Committee has issued the following reply to the mill-owners' communique:

JOINT STRIKE COMMITTEE'S STATEMENT

A REPLY TO MILLOWNERS

The Bombay Mill-owners' Association has issued another statement before the public in continuation of the one issued on the 3rd instant.

The object of their statement is to refute our allegations or misrepresentations as they call it. The Strike Committee had made these "allegations" in the public, but did not avoid sending them to the Owners' Association quite officially. Our Committee invited the owners to join issues with us. They are avoiding that and are putting things before the public.

It is quite clear that the real issue is between the owners and the workers. The third element called the public are appealed to by both purely as a matter of "propaganda", and sometimes "sentiment." The owners play the game of putting some figures, here and there some quotations useful to them. The owners have on their side almost all the intellect of the public, while the workers' movement being young is yet unequipped with that apparatus to meet the owners' misrepresentations. Thus, the workers' limited resources are wasted in picking out the hole and wilful propaganda and half-truths and place them before the public which puzzles them still more on the issues.

CEASE THESE TACTICS.

The owners started to reply our statement and have thought it fit to indulge in vilification of the "Strike Committee and its individual members." It is now high time that these tactics cease. Because, one thing has first got to be realised that the Committee sits and works and controls the strike on the toleration of the workers themselves. The day that the workers will think of not having it, they will throw it out in unmistakable terms. So, it is no use separating the Committee from the workers and calling it "outsiders" and all other names, because that may get a few men to applaud the owners for writing such stuff, but it is not going to solve the real problem of the strike.

THE "OUTSIDERS."

Moreover, all this agitation against "outsiders" not connected with the mill-workers in Bombay is baseless nonsense. When the owners have to fight "their" cause, do they not invite "experts", and "advisers", "not in any way connected with the Bombay mills" to prove and propagate their cause? In fact, the whole Tariff Board on whose recommendations, the owners are supposed to be acting, did not contain a single member connected with the Bombaby mills and who was not in a sense an outsider. Just as the owners engage the intellect of Society in their interests the workers engage other intellect to put their case and fight for them. The workers have the right with greater force and justice, since society keeps them ignorant and suppressed.

DIRECTORS OF MILLS.

The owners question the authority of the leaders to speak for the workers, but what about the Directors, who speak for the whole industry? In this connection the following para from the Tariff Board Report is offered for public gaze and thought: "Both in Bombay and Ahmedabad, the constitution of the Board of Directors of the mills was the target of much criticism for which there was, in our view, considerable justification. It was contended that few, if "any", of the directors took an active interest in the affairs of the mills with which they were connected and that fewer still had any technical qualifications for appointment. Strong support for the first of these contentions is furnished by the evidence of witness who is a director of no less than thirteen mills in Bombay of the Board of Directors of several of which he is Chairman and for the second by the fact that of the 175 directors of the mills in Bombay, there are only eleven who have received practical training." (Page 88.)

"AGENTS PROVOCATEURS."

The owners have something to say about our Committee's method of working. They blame us for a volunteer corps and a "C. I. D. Staff attached in imitation of certain Communist organisations of Europe."

Here again we would point out the owners' methods. The owners engage men to keep them informed of the strike situation. They are supplied reports by a thousand and one agencies. The owners call for reports from their individual members, and act upon them. They have the whole State police to protect them.

What have the workers got? It is their life question to see that no "agents provocateurs" enter their ranks, start violence and fasten the blame on the workers. We have evidence to show that such agents do create mischief in our ranks, inspired by whatever agency. It is necessary for the workers to be vigilant and protect their homes and their solidarity. In this, the State does not help them, so they must help themselves. And they have to start a corps and they have to start a body of "C. I. D." as the owners call it to collect information. The owners, when they start crushing labour, they cannot expect labour, to set down quietly and be crushed.

TRADE UNION METHODS.

The owners in protesting against clerks and oilmen being prevailed upon from going to work, refer vaguely to practices of Trade Unions in other parts of the world. Our Committee is prepared to take up this question of our following into the footsteps of Trade Union in other parts of the world. We would like to know, if the owners are willing to consent to the workers following all the methods of work of those Trade Unions and not only those that are in the interests of the owners alone. If they do that they will first have to stop crying against picketing, processions and demonstrations, to stop all the abusing language they are using against the Committee and a great many other things.

"A MERE BLUFF."

The owners have completely avoided replying to the statement of the Committee that several owners, very prominent ones, have reduced wages by direct and indirect methods, and that this process has been going on for some time past, against which the men in several mills protested. In one mill, the wages were cut to such an extent that the workers threatened to close there and then on the pay day, as the cuts had never been announced openly to them. The mill finding the situation serious made a show of examining the accounts and paid some more money to get over for a time. But, never restored the cut. The owners pretend that they are only taking up "efficiency reforms", "to avoid a wage cut." But, we have got definite figures from not less than twenty mills where wages have been reduced by one or the other method. So, the pretentions of avoiding a wage-cut is a mere bluff worked up on the public. We have quoted already several such cuts, and need not repeat them here. But the owners are not prepared to lay their books open and show that they have not done it.

THE TARIFF BOARD.

The owners say, they are basing their activity on the Tariff Board's recommendations, and thereby hint that whatever the Tariff Board said is God's word. We are not at all prepared to concede this character of infallibility sought to be given to the Board by the owners. The Board had not a single member who knew the workers' side. It was appointed on the agitation and demand of the owners, especially, the Bombay group, and was an unalloyed body of men, who knew more of the owners' side of the industry and very little of the workers'. Secondly, the Board's conclusions were based all throughout on figures and trade outlook of 1925 and the first 6 months of 1926. The Board itself says in its report that to the extent that the depression in the cotton textile industry in India is the outcome of the cyclical character of trade, it is not of a permanent nature. (Para 53.) After the Tariff Board had finished its inquiries based on figures, which do not hold good now, the trade outlook has definitely changed for the better. In spite of that, the owners are trotting out conclusions of 1925 to introduce cuts in 1928.

The third point in our impeaching the infallibility of conclusions of the Tariff Board is the poverty of information of facts and figures on which the Board worked. The owners and the Board are very loud in talking of the high costs of production in Bombay and in India as a whole against Japan. But, on what are these conclusions arrived at? What have the Board to say about the owners, when they submitted facts to the Board? Here it is: "The difficulties mentioned by Mr. Page in using such material have been strongly borne in upon us in the course of our inquiry. We endeavoured to frame our costing sheets in as simple a form as possible, but only seven of the up-country mills were able to return them filled in and, even in Bombay and Ahmedabad from each of which we asked for costs of production of twelve mills, only eight and six were sent to us in a form in which we could use them. Thus out of seventy costs of production forms sent out, only twenty-one have been returned to us filled in and even in regard to these, numerous difficulties have arisen owing to the adoption by different mills of different principles in filling up some of the items included in them. In such circumstances, it may be urged that deductions from costs of productions statements of twenty-one mills are of little or no value in view of the fact that there are 275 mills at work in India. The Board after admitting this, curiously enough asks us to believe in the concessions they have drawn from these. The Bombay millowners expressly ordered the Board not to show figures in such a manner as will show whose they are and the Ahmedabad owners asked them not to publish them at all!

That is the fable of high costs of productions and the method on which it is based.

JAPANESE COMPETITION.

Again we come to the Japanese competition. When this question is brought forward the owners and their apologists bring in the plea of "nationalism", "national industry", and so on. But, it may not be forgotten that this slogan of Japanese competition was launched after the visit of certain Bombay mill-owners to Manchester five years back and the "agreement" that was arrived at there that Manchester and Bombay should so mutually arrange things that the products of each would not conflict in competition; that time a key-note was also struck that Manchester did not produce goods, which competed with India's, and that Japan was the serious rival. The sentimentalists should digest this and the other "help" which the owners have given to "nationalism" and then ask the 1,50,000 workers to sacrifice for a hundred profiteers.

CERTIFICATE TO OWNERS.

Apart from this, how did the Board arrive at and how were they asked to arrive at the conclusion that Japan is killing Indian industry? Here is the Board's certificate to the owners:—

"The attitude adopted by the Bombay Mill-owners' Association in this regard calls for some comment. We consider that we were entitled to expect from that body, which had applied for protection against unfair competition from Japan full information as to the nature and extent of that competition and that the Mill-owners' Association would be in a position to place before us a fairly complete range of samples of the Japanese yarn and piece-goods which they regard as in competition with yarn and piece-goods of Indian manufacture, together with a record of prices, not only of Japanese, but of the Indian goods, with which they are in competition, and the period from which in their view serious competition dates. It was, also, we consider, reasonably to be expected that some information as to the markets in India into which the Japanese goods have penetrated would be placed before us. Little or no information was forthcoming from the Bombay Mill-owners' Association on any of these heads....." The Board was politely asked to shift for itself, but give a verdict in favour of the owners in spite of their refusal to supply figures, which even the Japanese owners, against whom the Bombay owners are raging, supplied as asked for. (Tariff Board—Para 21.)

The above para shows that the owners are reluctant ot meet issues frankly and fairly not with the Strike Committee only, but even with the Board.

Such has been the owners' attitude and such is the basis of the Board's infallible recommendations!

PERIL TO THE INDUSTRY.

Before we enter into the details of the Japanese bogey and the alleged peril to the industry here, we will first dispose of the argument of our worker's efficiency. We have referred above to the method of presenting information, over which the Board based its considerations regarding cost and production. The board on one side is tempted to run down labour, its high costs and efficiency, which cry is picked up by the owners. But on the other, when the costs of manufacture calculated per spindle are taken the Board says, "All that can be said is, therefore, that the cost of production statements show that production both in Yarn and cloth in Ahmedabad and in efficient up-country mills is as high as it is in Bombay." (Page 121).

In order to guard against this reply from the workers' side, the owners have put in an amount of words regarding the number of looms and spindles run by men in up-country centres, Bombay, Ahmedabad, etc.

In their statement issued on 3rd May, they say "The Industry in Bombay can never be maintained if it deliberately goes on paying to labour the same high charges as before without a corresponding increase in efficiency in view of the competition from not only from Japan, but from up-country mills in India itself."

THE TWO METHODS.

The owners mean to say that the worker in Bombay is less efficient than the worker in up-country centres and to prove this they have succeeded in lodging on the heads of the Tariff Board and the public the number of spindles and looms that each operative minds here and elsewhere and in telling them that we here are inefficient. But, when it comes to looking into the number of operatives per 1000 spindles or per 100 looms, the owners and the Tariff Board are disposed to close their eyes. For the understanding of this trick, the readers must understand two different methods of showing efficiency, one faulty and the other correct of which the owners have picked the former only.

A FALLACY.

It must first be pointed out that a frame of spindles is not attended to by "only one" man. One frame has to be supplied by a number of "kinds of workers." Thus when it is said that an operative here attends to 180 spindles only while in up-country centres he looks after 200-240, this alone does not show that the Bombay spinner is less efficient than the up-country one. This point was not grasped by the Tariff Board. Because, the Board did not take into consideration the number of 'helpers' that are given here in Bombay and elsewhere. This fallacy of the Board was seen by the owners and therefore, while speaking of efficiency they speak of each worker per frame, but while calculating wages cost they do it on per 100 spindles, the reason being that the helpers are distributed on a group of frames and not per frame.

A little detail in this will show the absolute falsehood of the allegation that the Bombay spinner or weaver is less efficient.

NUMBER OF OPERATIVES PER 1000 SPINDLES.

In Bombay	In up-country
24.2	27.6

What does it speak of efficiency? That in Bombay it takes only 24.2 workers to wind 1000 spindles, while in up-country mills of which the owners pretend to be afraid, take 27.6 workers. Then who is more efficient? This was plainly seen by the owners, who shrewdly calculated wages per 1000 spindles and not per operative working per frame of 180 to show costs in wages.

While the owners speak of cheap costs in up-country centres on weavers, the same tale is revealed. Operatives per 100 looms in Bombay is given as 93 while in up-country centres it is given as 116.

Take spinning or weaving, the Bombay workers being more skilled and having worked in the industry for such a long time are more efficient than those in other centres and have therefore a right to an increase in wages rather than a cut in wages. They cry of inefficiency and irradicating it by increasing looms and spindles per operative and at the same time reducing his helpers is completely baseless.

INOPPORTUNE TIME FOR STRIKE.

MR. H. M. MEHTA INTERVIEWED

How and when is the present mill strike in Bombay to come to an end? This thought has been uppermost in everybody's mind since the terrible crisis created by the deadlock in the mill industry is threatening to assume graver proportions almost every day. The novelty and even the illusions about a general strike are now gone and everybody interested in the progress of the industry and well-being of workers has set seriously thinking as to the best means of getting over the peculiar impasse that has been reached in the strike situation. The strikers in their meetings at Nagu Sayaji's Wadi, the mill-owners in the meetings of their Association and the Government in their chambers at the heights of Mahableshwar, all of them are making frantic efforts to stem the tide in the best way they can. How the mill-owners of Bombay as businessmen regard the present situation can be seen from the interesting interview which a representative of "Chronicle" had with Mr. Hormusji Mehta, one of the leading industrialists of the city. Mr. Hormusji Mehta is the senior partner of Messrs. H. M. Mehta and Co., Agents of Victoria, Jubilee, Raja, Gokuldas and Jaikwar mills and he has to his credit a pretty long and practical experience of the mill industry in India.

HANDICAPS TO THE INDUSTRY.

Mr. Mehta strongly believes that the mill-industry in this city has to work under a handicap enforced upon it both by fair and unfair competition which that industry has to cope with. It is not only the competition with the foreign countries like Japan and Italy but also the competition with up-country mills that the mill-industry of Bombay has to encounter. "The situation is such," said Mr. Mehta "that all outside mills in India, according to reliable statistics collected from year to year, are paying their labour, on an average, 30 per cent. less than what the Bombay mills are paying at present. The mills in Ahmedabad which is the second big centre for textile industry actually pay their labour 30 per cent. less than the Bombay mills." So far as general efficiency is concerned, Mr. Mehta thinks that Bombay was all these years a little better in that respect than Ahmedabad and other up-country mills but he has reasons to believe that Bombay is fast losing ground for the last 3 or 4 years and giving palm to Ahmedabad where labour is being very efficiently organised and unified through the efforts of Mahatma Gandhi. The efficiency of Ahmedabad labour to-day is, in the opinion of Mr. Mehta, much better than that of Bombay labour at least so far as the spinning department is concerned.

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Coming to the general cost of living in Bombay and up-country centres, Mr. Mehta admitted that the cost was, no doubt, a little more in Bombay than in any other place in India but it was not so much higher as it was believed to be. According to his calculation, the cost of living in Bombay is between 12 1-2 to 15 per cent. more as compared with the cost of living in Ahmedabad. His contention is, therefore, that while the cost of living in Bombay is only 12 1-2 per cent. more, the Bombay labour is no less than 30 per cent. dearer.

ALTERNATIVE SCHEMES.

Mr. Mehta has got two alternative schemes to bring about the resuscitation of the mill-industry in this city. If the Bombay mill-industry," he said, "has to survive against the competition with up-

(Continued on next page.)

CAPTAIN CHRISTIE'S ACTION UNWARRANTED.

BHAMUNGACHEE SHOOTING

"PREVENTIVE PUNITIVE?" ASKS THE MAGISTRATE

SEVERE STRICTURES ON O. C

CALCUTTA, May 9.

The District Magistrate of Howrah passed orders to-day, in what is known as the Bhamungachee Shooting Enquiry on the petition of the Assistant Secretary of the East Indian Railway Labour Union making grave charges of rioting and murder against certain European railway and Police officials. The Magistrate dismissed the petition, but incidentally passed severe strictures on the Officer Commanding, the Eastern Frontier Rifles who opened the fire on a crowd of strikers on March 28 last.

NO WARNING GIVEN.

The Magistrate found that none of the European accused fired any shot, on the contrary all shots were fired by the Eastern Frontier Rifles under the orders of the Police Superintendent. The Magistrate, however, held that this view was not tantamount to a justification of the firing by the Eastern Frontier Rifles. He added: "It appears from the evidence that no warning was given before the firing. It is also admitted that there was no order to aim low, with the result that at least one man was shot through the head, and had his skull blown off. There appears to be some doubt as to whether the firing took place to stop the actual advance of the crowd or merely to punish the crowd for throwing stones. Shots were fired not at the crowd as a body, but at selected persons among the crowd who were specially picked out each time by Captain Christie, Commanding the Rifles who himself and not the Police Superintendent selected the direction in which to fire and ordered the men, who were actually behind those who were throwing stones, to be shot. Before the arrival of the Police Superintendent, this officer proceeded to act on his own responsibility and placed extra pickets of the Gurkha Military Police on the bridge, went to the length of regulating the traffic and finally stopped the traffic on the road. It seems doubtful if there was any authority on the part of Captain Christie for such an action which tended to complicate the situation from the outset.

ADVICE TO LABOUR LEADERS.

The Magistrate also strongly deplored the action of the Labour leaders in encouraging ignorant strikers to proceed in a mass to a large railway centre with the express object of overawing the workers there to desist from working. He said: The leaders could not be absolved from the grave responsibility they thereby incurred for the unfortunate consequences. —A. P.

LILLOOAH LABOUR DISPUTE.

AGENT OBSTINATE

CALCUTTA, May 9.

The negotiations in the labour dispute at Lillooah workshops of the East Indian Railway were resumed to-day, when a deputation on behalf of the strikers waited on the Agent and presented their minimum demands, the most important ones of which the Agent could not see his way to concede.—A. P.

ARREST OF WORKERS.

SEQUEL TO ABORTIVE CONFERENCE

CALCUTTA, May 10.

The abortive conference yesterday between the Agent, E. I. Railway, and representatives of the Lillooah strikers, was followed to-day by a recrudescence of disturbance in the Howrah area. In pursuance of their decision last night, one thousand strikers assembled on the Howrah maidan this morning. The strikers seriously interfered with the running of trams and buses and it is reported that in some cases they forced passengers to leave tram cars. When the situation appeared to be taking a serious turn, a police official asked the labour leader and his men to disperse. The leader is understood to have replied that they would stop all cars no matter whether the assembly was considered lawful or unlawful and that the men refused to disperse. Thereupon the leader of the strikers was arrested and marched to the police 'thana.' Some strikers attempted to rescue him. In the 'melee' that followed brickbats were hurled with the result that ten to twelve strikers and some police officials were injured. Four arrests have so far been made.—A. P.

MR. ANDREWS' CONFESSION OF FAITH

WHY HE OBJECTS TO OUTSIDE HELP

MADRAS, May 10.

Mr. C. F. Andrews, in a statement to the Associated Press, regarding the Labour unrest in Bombay and Calcutta, says:—"Many months ago, on my return from South Africa, it became apparent to me that a period of strikes was likely to begin because Labour conditions were becoming intolerable, and the nervous strain due to increasing poverty, misery and discontent was so great that it was bound to reach the breaking point. Therefore, my sympathy was all along with the strikers, and I have done all I could as a peacemaker; but there is one definite limit beyond which I am unable to go. I cannot conscientiously countenance asking direct help for strikers from the Third Internationale which advocates class war. In Calcutta, I publicly made this declaration: but since I am likely to leave India very soon it seems necessary to make my position still more widely known so that there could not be any doubt on the subject during my absence." —A. P.

Calcutta, May 10.—Six Indian seamen were seriously injured in a disturbance on a steamer at Kidderpore docks yesterday. The incident was the outcome of ill-feeling between two sections of Indian seamen belonging to Union and non-Union groups.—A.P.

AJMER GIRLS' SCHOOL STRIKE ENDS

EDUCATIONAL AUTHORITIES ADMIT GUARDIANS' DEMANDS

STUDENTS UNCONDITIONALLY CALLED BACK.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AJMER, May 9.

At last, after seven weeks' strike in the local Government Central Girls' School, and so much public agitation, better counsels have prevailed with the educational authorities and the majority of girls on strike attended the school to-day on being unconditionally called back. The guardians' demands for an assurance that their wards' interests shall be effectively safeguarded in the future and that satisfactory arrangements for purdah will be made in the school having been acceded to by the school authorities, they have accepted the apology of Raviabibi and renounced the demand for a public apology from the Assistant Superintendent of Education. Some guardians are still dissatisfied with this compromise.

THE PADROADO.

Continued from page 6.

possible for seven years. A Standing Committee, comprising most of the intelligentsia of the community, was established. There was then an untiring propaganda. Meetings of the East Indian Catholics were held in different parts of Salsette and Bassein. Speeches, eloquent with earnestness, were delivered. The powerful aid of the Press was availed of. The Catholic members of Parliament, both in the Commons and the Lords, and even other eminent English Catholics like Mr. G. K. Chesterton and Mr. Hilaire Belloc were approached. The assistance of a millionaire English Catholic, who could approach the Ministers in the Imperial Government, was sought and cordially given. Representations were sent to the Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs and India, the British Minister at the Vatican, the Governor of Bombay, the Viceroy, the Roman Congregations and in fact to all authorities concerned. In addition to this ceaseless work which fell on the devoted band of workers, they provided from their pockets and with much sacrifice the financial assistance that was required, one gentleman, Mr. Basil Francis Gomes, giving a handsome donation of rupees two thousand. They deserved success and I have no doubt materially contributed to it.

TOWARDS UNITY.

The removal of the Padroado, I can confidentially affirm, will result in a united Catholic community Unlike their people at the time of the Concordat of 1886, the Goans in spite of natural regrets will gracefully accept the situation. An excessive "Portuguese" nationalism cannot now be maintained. They come to British India, enjoy the benefits of British rule, become British subjects, some by legal process and more by reaction to their environment, hold positions of trust in the British State, become J. P.'s, Pleaders, Solicitors, Doctors, Indian Army Reserve Officers and so forth and can they thwart the desire of the British Government to protect their subjects? Overstepping this there is the consideration that as good Catholics they will welcome the present settlement as resulting to the welfare of the Church, regardless of personal predilections. As evidencing their good feeling and desire for unity, I may say that the East Indian Catholics would not object to the appointment of a Goan Archbishop under the present arrangements. They desire that inordinate communalism in the different Catholic sections should be diminished and that all should unite on a common Catholic platform as far as possible. They have at their meeting of rejoicing at the removal of the Padroado at Bassein on Sunday last extended the right hand of Catholic fellowship to all their Catholic brethren. In their principal resolution they stated that they were of opinion that the double jurisdiction conflicted against the best interests of the Church and came in the way of combining the various sections of the Catholic community for united lay action and that the abolition of the Padroado facilitated the formation of a strong united Catholic body. A noble appeal and a sublime ideal.

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APPOINTMENT OF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

HOWRAH CONGRESSMEN'S DISAPPROVAL

CALCUTTA, May 8.

Seventeen commissionaries of the Howrah Congress Municipal Party who have captured a majority of seats in the recent elections have telegraphed to Sir Provos Mitter, Minister for local Self-Government, Bengal Government, emphasising their strong disapproval of the proposed appointment of an Executive Officer which they state will lead to irritation, hindrance, anomalies in irresponsibility and interference with the rate payers' trust in themselves.—A. P.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: TAURUS.

If to-day is your birthday, you are not destined to be a cannon or a big gun, or even a rifle. At best you will be a child's toy pistol, an instrument of peace and pleasure and not of war and its gruesome horrors. You will have to fight against heavy odds, and many times your patience and slender purse-power will be exhausted when with a face as long as a hoe handle, like that of Lord Reading's when he preached in India on his slogans of justice, equity and equality etc., you grumble and nag.

On such occasions wise persons will give you wide berth to avoid the birth of a clash like that of Sino-Japanese pattern of late. Sometimes your very misfortune will be a source of temporary gain to you just as in the case of Abu Hareth of good old days (when men and women had asses and nags as their principal companions, or as their only Fords, or luxurious Rolls Royces) who used to ride on a miserable nag, and who was once asked if while riding on a sorry animal like that, he had ever outdistanced his companions. He replied in the affirmative, adding: "I was once going with a caravan when, coming to a place where the passage was blocked up, we had all to turn back, and I being the last man, now rode "foremost" for some time."

Your worthy father was a strict abstainer, and the healthy microbe of teetotalism happily would infect your whole household. But in one of your weak moments you will succumb to Satan's temptations and your "ekach piala" (only "one cup") as the humble beginning will lead you to "ekach batli" (videshi, not swadeshi) per day, if not more. Of course, you will take to this, just to "drown your sorrows," and you will lie senseless under its influence with your eyes shut believing fully in the wise man's (may be wise woman's) words that "what the eye doesn't see the heart doesn't grieve for."

GYMNASTIC DISPLAYS

(From Our Special Representative).

May 5.

After the sittings were over the shows of all the gymasiums there, of their physical strength and acquirements were exhibited. More than 10,000 men and women were present to witness these feats of strength and art of healthy physics.

The most welcoming feature is the adequate arrangements done by Haridas Patel to receive the guest of the Parishad, numbering 3,000 and giving them free dinner for two days, mornings and evenings. He personally looked after all the arrangements and laboured hard to meet the wants.

At night there was a programme of dialogues and "Sangit". Boys and girls gave good dialogues.

The first day thus concluded amidst full enthusiasm.

BAN ON PRINCE CAROL

BRITISH ACTION APPLAUDED

LONDON, May 9.

Bucharest.—Political circles applaud the correctness of the British action with regard to Prince Carol which "curtails the ex-Crown Prince's misguided and adventurous ambition." Prince Carol's last manifesto has not evoked echo in Rumania, and his cause has long been definitely abandoned by all parties. Towns all over the country are decked with bunting in preparation for the celebration of the National festival tomorrow.—Reuter.

To Clean White Mackintoshes:—Dip them in water, rub over with a good soap, roll them up and put them in cold water. Leave for an hour, then remove them swill well with fresh cold water, and hang on a coat-hanger to dry or drip. Mackintosh aprons and sheets may be washed in the same way without injury.

ARRIVAL OF AFGHAN MINISTERS

SIGNIFICANCE OF THEIR VISIT

AMANULLAH LEAVES FOR LENINGRAD.

LONDON, May 9.

Riga.—King Amanullah and Queen Souriya visited to-day the Military Academy at Moscow. They will depart for Leningrad tonight. Meantime, much interest has been occasioned by the arrival at Moscow from Kabul of the Afghan Minister for Trade and the Governor of East Afghanistan.—Reuter.

PRESENTED WITH AN OLD COPY OF KORAN

KING AMANULLAH ENTERTAINED BY AFGHAN COMMUNITY IN MOSCOW

LONDON, May 9.

Moscow.—King Amanullah received a delegation of Mussalmans from all over Russia which presented him with a copy of the Koran written in Arabic and translated into Persian 200 years ago.

Queen Souriya accompanied by Madame Starck, wife of the Soviet Minister at Kabul, visited social and health institutions.

The Afghan community entertained the King to a banquet this evening.—Reuter.

AFGHAN-AMERICAN COMPANY

SECRECY REGARDING CONCESSIONS

LONDON, May 9.

New York.—Official details of the American Oil and mineral concessions in Afghanistan have hitherto been difficult to obatin. Lawyer Daniel Strachan who claims to have handled the negotiations in Paris in February is reluctant to divulge the scope of the Agreement, pending conclusion of definite arrangements. The State Department officials interviewed by Reuter confirmed the receipt of the report from Mr. Strachan whom they have requested to supply copies of contracts and certificates of incorporation of the Afghan-American Company which Mr. Strachan is forming. The reply has not yet been received.—Reuter's Special.

PROF. INDRA RELEASED

PROCEEDING TO A HILL STATION

DELHI, May 10.

A Telephonic Message from Ferozepur States that Professor Indra son of the late Swami Shraddhanand who was undergoing imprisonment for six months on a charge of having fomented class hatred through certain articles in his paper "Arjun" was released at eleven this morning. Indra is expected to reach Delhi tomorrow in order to make arrangements to proceed to a hillstation in pursuance of the recommendation of Dr. Ansari.—A. P.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH KING AMANULLAH

SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN EXPLAINS

LONDON, May 9.

In the House of Commons to-day, replying to questions, Sir Austen Chamberlain declared that he had not conducted negotiations either with King Amanullah or with his acting Foreign Minister, but had had opportunity of discussing with H. M. Amanullah and the Minister the general question of Anglo-Afghan relations explaining the earnest wish of the British Government to see a strong and independent Afghanistan.

Mr. Malone asked whether negotiations were under consideration with a view to removing the restrictions on imports from India.

Sir A. Chamberlain thought that the negotiations which had been proceeding could doubtless continue.—Reuter.

GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

LONDON, May 9.

At Sandwich in British Open Golf Championship Jose Jurado (Argentine) with sixty-nine the to-day equalled the professional record for St. Georges course. He is at present leading with one-four-four. H. Jolly of Foxgrove completed in one-four-seven his score to-day being seventy-three. At present there are no notable failures.—Reuter's Special.

BRAZIL DETERMINED TO LEAVE THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

LONDON, May 9.

Geneva.—The Brazilian Government replying to League Council's request to Brazil not definitively to leave the League states that Brazil regrets that she cannot see her way to go back on her decision.—Reuter.

MINIMUM LOCAL TAXATION

RELIEF TO BRITISH COTTON INDUSTRY

ONE AND HALF MILLIONS ANNUALLY

LONDON, May 10.

In the House of Commons to-day, replying to a question, Mr. Williams for Board of Trade stated that it was estimated that under the budget proposals, cotton industry would be directly relieved of one and a half millions yearly of local taxation.—Reuter's Special.

BRITISH COTTON GROWING ASSOCIATION

FAVOURABLE ANNUAL CROP REPORT

LONDON, May 10.

According to the annual report of the British Cotton Growing Association, 369,000 bales were grown in the Empire last year, as compared with 439,300 in 1926. The industry successfully withstood the influences of poor crop values in Sudan. The yield was not affected by the unfavourable weather conditions existing in most of the other areas.—Reuter's Special.

KEMPTON PARK JUBILEE HANDICAP

PROBABLE STARTERS

LONDON, May 9.

The following are the probable starters with jockeys for the Kempton Park Jubilee Handicap to be run on May 12th:—Dark Japan. Beary: Hot Night, J. Childs: Foliation, R. Jones: Abbot's Speed, Gordon Richards: Knight of the Grail, Elliott: Valois, Sirett: Vanoc, Steve Donoghue: Restigouche, jockey not selected: Volta's Pride, Perryman: Peacemaker, Second, S. Wragg: Maid of Perth, Nolan: Curialis, Dines: Lone Knight, jockey not selected: Autocrat, Turtle: Uncle Woody, Robertson: Pharamond, Weston.—Reuter's Special.

THROUGH CYCLONE AND SNOW-STORMS

PROGRESS OF "ITALIA'S JOURNEY TO SPITZBERGEN

LONDON, May 9.

Rome.—General Nobile has wirelessed from Spitzbergen that in the course of the airship "Italia's" journey from Vadsoe she flew into the front of a cyclone from Iceland. Wind increased the airship's speed to 75 miles per hour. By the violence of snowstorms at three the "Italia" was off her course and the machine has arrived only slightly damaged.—Reuter.

EGYPTIAN CABINET

FINANCEMINISTER WITHDRAWS RESIGNATION ON KING FUAD'S REQUEST

LONDON, May 9.

Cairo.—The Finance Minister, Mohamed Pasha Mahmoud, has withdrawn his resignation on King Fuad's request.—Reuter.

FIRST COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE

LONDON, May 9.

The first of the five Royal Courts at Buckingham Palace was one of the most magnificent for many years. As usual a big crowd assembled at the Mall to scrutinize the wonderfully arrayed debutantes who were compelled to put in a long wait in cars before they reached the palace entrance. Many girls read books but an original note was struck by one party who had portable wireless set. Sixteen of those presented to-day hailed from America, including Elizabeth Washington who was introduced by her mother, the wife of the American Ambassador. Elizabeth is a student at Oxford.—Reuter's Special.

SPECIAL LOAN PERIOD EXPIRES

LONDON, May 10.

Tokio.—The special loan period during which the Government authorised the Bank of Japan under guarantee to make loans to banks affected by the last year's financial crisis has expired. Sixty-eight million sterling were advanced to over eightyfive banks. It is believed that money dumped in the market from this source will prove difficult of absorption.—Reuter's Special.

Keep a large tablespoonful of cold milk or cream in a tumbler. Bring the milk to the boil, and as it froths up, pour on to the cream. This makes a delicious warm drink without the insipid taste of boiled milk.

REPRESSION IN FULL SWING.

have further presented to the venerable lady a sum of Rs. 31-12 as an humble token of appreciation.

The auction of cattle attached about a fortnight ago from the village Shiker presented the appearance of quite a delectable farce, the various "dramatist personae" being the 'Vaishanava' Mahalkari of Valod, two Mahomedan butchers, specially brought for this purpose from Surat, the Mahalkari's peon and the innocent cattle.

The cattle are produced for auction in batches of 3, 4, sometimes twelve. The Mahalkari tries to rouse the interest of the bidders by expatiating on the good points of the animals on auctions, complains that the bids are preposterously low, looks to his peon for encouragement but reads nothing but despair in his eyes and with a sigh concludes the auction of 44 heads of cattle which had to be knocked down for a sum of Rs. 335.

ATTACHMENTS AFTER SUNSET.

As if ashamed to carry on their work in broad day light, the Japti Officers have resorted to the practice of conducting the Jupty proceedings after sunset. Mr. Benjamin and party drove away one buffalo and two calves from Ruva, but it seems they found it to be a tough job, the buffalo being a pestering sore and the calves being not quite easy to manage without their dame. The animals were escorted from Ruva to Bardoli by a guard of two Pathans and one policeman. They are at present undergoing simple detention in the Bardoli Thana as condemned prisoners before they are sent to the Surat butcher for the execution of the capital sentence.

On the morning of the 8th Mr. Soloman Benjamin had to return keenly disappointed from Shingad where they had gone to make a Japti raid. They next knocked at the doors of Nagar Sheth and some others, but to no avail. At last finding the door of one of the houses open they rushed towards it but to their chagrin they found the house belonged to a non-khatedar.

FRESH FORFEITURE NOTICES.

The total number of forfeiture notices served to date is 718. The number of notices issued on 8th alone being 68.

BARDOLI OBSERVES HARTAL.

On receiving news of the sentence pronounced on their hero Sjt. Chinai, the people of Bardoli observed a complete hartal. Since the conviction of Mr. Chinai was regarded as a forgone conclusion, the people paid him their farewell tribute by garlanding him before he left the Court to receive the judgment.

SHIVAJI MEMORIAL COMMITTEE IN COURT

GIRL'S SUIT FOR RECOVERY OF LAND

POONA, May 8.

An application for an injunction restraining the All-India Shivaji Memorial Committee from proceeding with its work on the plot of ground purchased by it has been made to Mr. Nerurkar, First Class Sub-Judge, Poona. The applicant is a minor girl, Babai Kom Anant Balkrishna Mahale, who states that the whole survey number of six acres 29 gunthas, part of which has been acquired by the All-India Shivaji Memorial Committee, originally belonged to her father but was partitioned between him and one Hari Appaji. The plaintiff subsequently became owner of her father's half and Hari Appaji sold his share to Genu Dagdu, who being already in possession as tenant of plaintiff's half, came into possession of the whole plot. Soon after Genu Dagdu unauthorisedly sold to Shivaji Memorial Committee one acre 35 gunthas, the major portion of which falls within plaintiff's half. Plaintiff, therefore, sues Genu Dagdu and Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Ex-Minister, who is Secretary to the Memorial Committee, for recovery of her portion of the land.

The Court has ordered issue of a show-cause notice returnable 24th May against Mr. Jadhav.—A. P.

OUTLAWING WAR.

ITALY'S CORDIAL CO-OPERATION

LONDON, May 10.

Washington.—Italy has replied offering cordial co-operation in connection with the United States' proposal to outlaw war.—Reuter.

To remove the effects of sunshine, sea air, and salt water from the skin, beat up the white of an egg very lightly. Smear it gently over the face and throat and allow to dry on the skin. Leave for half an hour, then rinse off with warm milk. This treatment is largely used in Italy, and not only removes sunburn but softens and whitens the skin. It is especially beneficial in the case of a dull, muddy skin or too much colour in the face or nose.

The following is an effective way to clean white fur: Mix some powdered magnesia with benzoin to make a paste. Then take a clean brush and brush the paste on to the fur, brushing the way of the hair. Leave all night and dust out next day.

G. I. P. WORKERS' ULTIMATUM.

(Continued from previous page.)

country mills, the Bombay mills must either reduce wages at least to the tune of 12 1-2 per cent. or else they must increase the efficiency of labour so as to bring about a saving of 12 1-2 per cent. in the wages. In the absence of either thing, it is impossible for the mill-industry to stand on its own legs." Mr. Mehta is of opinion that looking to the climatic contditions in Bombay, the workers here can certainly "put in 12 1-2 per cent. more work with increased efficiency. If they agree to do that, then there should be no reduction in their wages. According to him, workers must be prepared either to submit to a cut of 12 1-2 per cent. in their wages or to contribute 12 1-2 per cent. more work with the help of increased efficiency. One fact is beyond dispute and that is that workers have to come forward to make their contribution to the industry one way or the other. It is true that labour should understand that it is in its own interest to give better efficiency than it has been hitherto giving. This is the only way to retain the standard of wages which exists at present.

Asked whether a majority of mills in Bombay could introduce the three-loom or double-frame system without any improvement in the existing machinery, Mr. Mehta gave his opinion that Bombay mills were far better equipped than any other mills in India. The only thing they had to do in order to make the three-loom system workable was to provide the mills with yarn of finer counts so that the weavers should have no trouble in weaving. The introduction of the whole-frame system required better quality of cotton.

Speaking generally about the standard of wages, Mr. Mehta incidentally remarked that the increased wages of mill workers had not in the least bettered their standard of life. The wages, he added, had been increased at a time when the prices of foodstuffs had gone very high a few years back, but since that time the prices had slowly gone down. He was, therefore, disposed to believe that a reduction of 12 1-2 per cent. in the wages would not hit very hard upon the mill-workers.

A WHITE ELEPHANT.

Dealing with the causes that led to the present crisis, Mr. Mehta stressed the fact that the mill-industry in Bombay was in a precarious condition. In maintaining the spinning department, a mill had to feed a white elephant. All along, for the last several years, mills had been losing very heavily on the side of spinning, so much so that some time back most of the mill could afford to spin more yarn than spinning to their actual requirement. No will could afford to spin more yarn than what could be consumed by its weaving department. Reasons for this curtailment of industry were not far to seek. There was very little margin between the cost of the cotton and the cost of the finished yarn with the result that spinning had become an extremely uneconomic proposition and the mills had to cut down their spindles by thousands. This procedure turned out nearly 6,000 workers from all mills in the city. These unemployed men were the real cause of the present discontent and unrest among the workers. The storm had been brewing for a very long time; only it had to burst. Proceeding Mr. Mehta added that the workers and their leaders had chosen a very inopportune time for the strike. Strikes might secure something for the workers if the industry were in a prosperous condition but certainly they were a disaster when the industry was struggling for its very existence. It was all a question, he concluded, of the survival of the fittest and that dictum was no less applicable to the mill-industry than to organic bodies.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay accompanied by Captain K. E. Previte Orr: Military Secretary and Captain R.A.R. Neville Aide-de-Camp left Mahableshwar for Bhor on Tuesday the 8th May and returned the same evening.

HEADACHES ARE CAUSED BY CONSTIPATION.

Get rid of the poisonous waste matter in your stomach and bowels. That is the way to cure headache.

Remember, too, that headache is only one of the many evil effects of Constipation. If your bowels do not act regularly, your whole system is poisoned.

There is one safe and certain way to keep the stomach clean, bowels active and blood pure, and that is the regular use of

LITTLE LAXALIVER PILLS

Your nearest chemist sells Little Laxaliver Pills in sealed bottles, at such a moderate price that all can afford them. Get a bottle to-day! The pills are small and tasteless, and although they cleanse the system so thoroughly, they never gripe or cause pain. Full directions for use by men, women and children are given with every bottle.

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Most Pleasant Laxative Liver Pill

Made and packed by Machinery. Never touched by hand. Guaranteed free from Animal Fats and Harmful Drugs.

JAEGER

UNDERWEAR

Light weight Pure Natural Wool Vests, button front and half sleeve

Price Rs. 10.

Tropical weight white Pure Wool Vests without buttons or sleeves

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Wonderful Talisman.

MADULI—A Divine Gift made of light metals, resplendent with mysterious powers of several medicines. Potent relief from all diseases within a week and a complete cure in two. When worn round the waist, it prevents any waste, or emission of ENERGY under all conditions until it is put off. Price Re. 1-4 each. Four at a time—Rs. 3-12, twelve at a time Rs. 10. Postage As. 8. Foreign, to be paid in advance, 3s. each, 4 at 8s., 16s. per doz. Post extra.

D. N. BHATTACHARJEE,
ANDUL BERIA (NADIA), BENGAL.

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If one pill is taken two hours just before supper, restores manly power and gives vigour to the system. If taken for 3 days, positively removes Spermatorrhoea. If taken two bottles continuously, sure to remove Impotency.

ONE PHIAL OF 20 PILLS Rs. 2
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Hon. Col. D. Dawespelly, Bart. B.A., M.D. L.L.D., Ph. D. B.M.S. Principal, Electric Medical College, Madras, writes:— "Beej Bund" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency.

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When writing to advertisers, please mention the "Bombay Chronicle."

WILL RAILWAY WORKERS STRIKE ?

MEN BECOMING RESTIVE

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala writes:—

In conjunction with the present mill strike many inquiries are being made as to the possibility of the men on the railways going on strike in connection with certain grievances not being redressed so far. I desire to put the following facts before the reading public which may be taken to be an answer to the above inquiries. The G. I. P. Railway workers are now organised to the extent of 9,000 both Parel and Matunga and other places and also there are over 4,000 members of the staff organised at different centres on the line extended so far as Jhansi in the North and Lonavla in the South. For several months past the Agent of the Railway Company has been studiously avoiding the recognition of the Unions even though they are registered and even though they are carrying on constitutional agitation.

Secondly, the Railway authorities have sat tight over the question of medical examination and have been demanding the same of the workers in spite of repeated resolutions of the Unions that such examination is unnecessary and uncalled for and brings hardship upon the men.

Thirdly, the question of racial discrimination has positively done certain grave injustice by the degradation of Indians in every branch of Railway service. Even here the Railway authorities are evading the demand of the men.

Fourthly, in spite of repeated reminders the Railway authorities are totally setting aside the question of legitimate promotion to be given to the men which has been stopped for years passed, so that the scale has finally been determined at Rs. 60 for skilled workers where it should be Rs. 80 and over.

Fifthly, we have been demanding minimum living wage for the poorest workers who are given Rs. 15 and Rs. 20 per month.

I have so far managed to keep the men's spirit under control, but the authorities seem to believe that I am an Extremist or in other words a Communist and I could be best suppressed by suppressing the Union. I desire to warn the management that unless the above grievances are redressed in good time the spirit of the men will get out of restraint for which the responsibility will lie at their doors and there will be no knowing when the men might loose their heads.

This is no spirit of threat but a kind of holy warning in the interests of all.

JAMSHEDPUR STRIKE

"CRIPPLING THE INFANT"

Under the caption of "Crippling the Infant," the "Jamshedpur Chronicle" in the course of a leader writes on labour trouble and trade unions:—

"Events that are happening all over India, to-day, in the field of labour indicate that a strong party of spurious labour leaders is being formed who are consciously striking at the very roots of the trade union movement in India. We have repeatedly pointed out in these columns that trade unionism in this country is yet in its infancy. The masses have not as yet grasped even the broad principles of the movement. The value of organisation, of united action, of collective bargaining, is very imperfectly understood. That the strength of a workers' union lies in unity is a fact which is altogether lost sight of. False ideas of democracy are preached by men whose only stock in trade consists of some undigested theories about individual liberty.

"It is forgotten that the soul, the life of any organisation formed for any purpose, whatsoever is discipline. No organisation can hold together for a moment if it fails to enforce discipline among its members. The first and foremost duty of a trade unionist is to be loyal to his Union. Want of discipline and absence of loyalty undermine the foundation of unions and organisations. A Union can never do any good to its members if the latter put their personal views and opinions, their individual needs and grievances above the claims of the community as a whole. But ideas which appear to be of purely Bolshevist origin are being preached broadcast among the great mass of illiterate uninformed workers in India. Deliberate attempts are being made to induce the workers to break off from their unions.

"In the healthy development of trade unionism in India lies the salvation of the Indian worker. The process must necessarily be slow. Ill advised attempts to quicken its progress by methods which are palpably spurious would only cripple the infant movement and impair its usefulness for generations to come. We appeal to all true friends of labour to counteract this propaganda of mischievous men who are out to wreck but have no desire nor capacity to build. The danger of asking an infant who is hardly firm on his legs to jump must be apparent to all except those who wish it to fall and break its legs."

BELGAUM LETTER

A TEACHERS "ANTI-BRITISH" ACTIVITIES

(From Our Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, April 30.

The bungalow of one Mr. Kulkarni, a clerk in the F. C. Sub-Judge's Court here, was the scene of a daring burglary on Tuesday. Just after midnight on that day, the thieves made a hole in the front wall of the bungalow, and opened the front door closed from inside. The inmates were all asleep. The thieves first beat Mr. Kulkarni and his wife and then after disabling them relieved them of property worth about 1,000 to 1,200. One of these thieves, it is said, was trying to escape with some ornaments from the shop of a prominent local Shroff and was detected. Being chased, he jumped into a well in one of the bye-lanes and thus got his leg badly fractured, when the police caught him. Investigations are proceeding and the police are expecting interesting disclosures.

Yesterday evening, there was held a public meeting to congratulate Mr. Mathews an assistant teacher in the local Mission School. Mr. Mathews has been here only for a year or so but during that period he has become much popular. His love of khaddar, his devoted work in the cause of the untouchables, his insistence on self-sacrifice and love of the Motherland had endeared him to the student world. Mr. Harris, the Principal of the Mission School has now, all of a sudden intimated to Mr. Mathews that his services have been dispensed with. It is reported that Mr. Harris orally told him that his activities were anti-British, and hence they must part company. A public meeting was held to congratulate Mr. Mathew on his services and thus to give him an encouraging send-off. The Hon. Mr. Belvi presided. The main resolution was proposed by Mr. B. N. Datar, Pleader. It was opposed on the ground of its being uncalled for, by Mr. Moropant Marathe, the local liberal leader. After a hot discussion, that part of the resolution, which requested Mr. Harris to reconsider his decision was omitted on the motion of Messrs. Deshpande and Mujumdar and the resolution so appended was passed, only Mr. Marathe dissenting, Mr. Ramunni, one of the prominent teachers of the above school tried to defend the action of his superior, but the charges that he levelled against Mr. Mathews were then and there openly denied by Mr. Mathews and even Mr. Ramunni had himself to admit that his information was second-hand. The students of the place gathered strong and the meeting ended with enthusiastic ovations to Mr. Mathews, who bye the bye is leaving for Travancore, very soon.

KHILAFAT NIGHT SCHOOLS

APPEAL FOR FURTHER HELP

The Hon. Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee of India, Bombay, writes:—

"The Central Khilafat Committee of India, Bombay, has of late been trying to impart adult education through Night Schools on non-political lines so that other civic institutions interested in the education of masses might be able to co-operate and work with the former. The Khilafat Committee intended to establish a net work of Night Schools for adults throughout the Presidency. The idea was that if local organisations could take up the work of maintenance and management of the schools already opened and imparting education in the city the Khilafat workers would be able to take up the work of organising similar schools outside in the rest of the Presidency.

But mass education is a difficult task and requires a great number of men and a vast amount of money. There are a few other generous donors who assist the Committee in the work.

NEED OF MORE SCHOOLS.

Leaving aside places outside if we confine ourselves to Bombay we will find that there are at present 24 Khilafat Night Schools for adults imparting education to about 800 Moslems. But Bombay is a big city and to educate the whole of its industrial population it is necessary to have at least more than fifty intitutions. If the well wishers of India want that work of education should not suffer they should come forward and help the Committee financially for this special purpose only.

CORPORATION'S DUTY.

It is time that Municipal Corporation should give a helping hand to these institutions. If the Corporation is ready to start its own Night Schools the Khilafat Committee will be always ready to help them in their organisation and management. This is an open invitation not only to the Corporation but all other local bodies and organisations, if they take up the work of adult education in right earnest. At the same time it may be safely said for their information and action that with a monthly expenditure of Rs. 5000/- for 3 years nearly half of the Muslims of Bombay (both males and females) may safely be saved from the clutches of ignorance and illiteracy.

Eczema, Rashes
Sores & Eruptions
Soon Heal
when the Blood is cleansed with
Clarke's Blood Mixture

"In 3 weeks my face was entirely cleared."

Mr. Charles S. Abbott, of 28, Rendlesham Road, Clapton, London, England, writes:—

"In July last I contracted a very bad attack of Barber's Rash. My face was covered with the sore places and was very painful and swollen. I attended a hospital for some time, undergoing electric treatment, etc., without any appreciable result. Then a member of the family persuaded me to try a bottle of Clarke's Blood Mixture. The first two bottles stopped all the discharge and the swelling vanished. In 3 weeks my face was entirely cleared and no trace of the complaint has ever reappeared."

Just as good for Abscesses, Ulcers, Bad Legs, Pimples, Swollen Glands, Rheumatism & Gout

Profit by Mr. Abbott's Experience and
Start Cleansing Your Blood to-day

Of all Dealers—Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: Messrs. G. ATHERTON & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.

GUJRAT VYAYAM CONFERENCE

EXHIBITION OF WEAPONS

(From Our Special Representative).

NADIAD, May 5.

The Gujrat Vyayam Conference was held amidst scenes of enthusiasm at Nadiad where boys from Gymnasiums all over Gujerat together with girls about 200 in number, flock together.

AN EXHIBITION OF WEAPONS.

An Exhibition of Weapons was also attached to the Conference and was opened by Prof. Manik Rao of Baroda.

Dr. Haripras Desai said that their object was to create intelligent and patriotic youths removing the impression that they were out for bringing out mere pahelvans.

Prof. Manekrao in his speech asked the youth to copy the examples of Bhim, Arjun, Shivaji and Pratap.

THE CONFERENCE.

The sessions of the Conference commence at 3 p.m. the same day before a packed gathering after which messages of sympathy from Shri Gandhiji, Pandit Jwarhalal Nehru, Subash Bose and others were read.

DAVIS CUP

AUSTRALIA ELIMINATED

LONDON, May 9.

Geneva.—Italy has eliminated Australia from Davis Cup by winning three out of the first four matches. Italy meets Rumania in the second round.—Reuter's Special.

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS AND BOMBAY PLEDGES

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I agree with the opinion expressed by "Boycotter" in one of your recent issues that the pledges shoul refer only to future purchases and not to the existing stock of clothes in the case of individuals. If that is not done a large number of poor men like myself will be unable to join the Boycot League, though I may state I shall hereafter try to boycott British goods as much as possible. I would, however, not rest satisfied with the mere substitution of the word "buy" for the word "use". It is not enough that the individual who takes the pledge should not buy these goods. No member of his family should have his money at their disposal to purchase British cotton cloth. I should, therefore, suggest a modification as follows: Instead of words "deal in" or "use", I should substitute the words "spend or allow my money to be spent in purchasing". This will carry out the real intention of the Boycott League and will not allow a subterfuge of members' families purchasing British goods for their own use or even that of the member himself.

—Yours, etc.

Bombay, May 8.

M. T. ROW

If the soles of boots and shoes are varnished lightly with knotting varnish, they will harden and last longer. This also helps to keep out the damp.

Have ready a kettle of fast-boiling water, and carefuly and throughly steam every part of the affected garment. S that the steam goes right through, and be particular about all folds and gathers. No moth or egg or grub will survive this treatment. Afterwards brush well.

Never buy a tablecloth with a central design; choose one with an all-over pattern even if there be a border. Then, when your tablecloth has had some service, but before it begins to show signs of wear along the folds caused by the ironing and folding in the laundry, out off 3 inches on one side only and at one end only, and hem neatly. In this way, when the tablecloth is folded, the centre and folds will have been shifted and some months' wear added to your cloth.

To Prospective Advertisers.

Making an advertisement look like it's going to pay is the simplest thing in the world. Making it *actually pay is the hardest.*

Advertisements that pay the best very often don't look that way at all. They seem *too simple, too devoid of tricks and frills.*

If you desire to hold us morally responsible for your advertising in our papers please delegate in us full authority to prepare your advertisements that will pay their way.

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Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,

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Mellin's Food Biscuits

intended for breast-fed or hand-reared infants at the weaning period. They promote healthy growth and development. For invalids and dyspeptics they are a stimulating and nutritious food to be taken alone or to supplement and increase the nutritive value of other foods. For the vigorous and strong they yield a light and easily digested diet.

From all Chemists and Stores throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

Mellin's Food Biscuits.

Cut out this advertisement and send it with Six annas in stamps for a sample box to (mention name of paper.) WILSON LATHAM & Co., Ltd., BOMBAY.

READ

What the Advertisement Manager, Messrs. Wilson Watch Co., Asian Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay, writes under date Sept. 20, 1926:

"We have now reviewed the results of our advertising carefully in your province and are very pleased to mention that our advertisements in your paper brought us orders in large numbers by every post. These orders have come from the remotest parts of the Presidency and from good class customers. This evidently confirms your statement about the very large circulation and pulling power of The Hindu. We regard that advertising in your paper is profitable provided the articles are rightly priced and are of public utility."

The Best medium for Advertisements is

"THE HINDU"

Apply for particulars to

The Manager, Post Box 316, Madras.

Beauty is in truth "skin deep"

Do you realize that the old proverb about beauty is perfectly and absolutely true? Nature made your skin a succession of layers, so that as the outer, exposed skin became worn and weather-beaten, it should gradually disappear and give place to the clear, fresh, new skin underneath.

That's what ought to happen, but does it? If your complexion is apt to be dull and muddy, it is a sign that the tiny pores are becoming clogged by minute particles of the old, dried-up cuticle and choking the fresh, young skin lying underneath.

Just try this natural way to help Nature's process. To-night, when you go to bed, gently massage your face and neck with a little pure Mercolized Wax. In the morning you'll wake with positively a new complexion, for Mercolized Wax has the peculiar property of imperceptibly dissolving away the tiny particles of dead skin while you sleep and leaving the beautiful, young skin clear and unimpaired. Honestly, you'll be amazed at the surprising result of this simple, natural treatment. But be sure to ask your chemist for pure Mercolized Wax. No ordinary cream will bring the same result.

MERCOLIZED WAX

DOES NOT contain Mercury or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.

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To which modern dental science attributes serious tooth and gum disorders

IN A FILM that forms on teeth, science has discovered what is believed to be a chief source of danger, both to sound teeth and to healthy gums—a viscous, stubborn film that ordinary brushing has failed to effectively combat.

Many of the common tooth and gum troubles, including pyorrhea, are largely charged to this film.

Now an effective film combatant

For years dental science sought ways to fight film. Clear teeth and healthy gums come only when film is constantly combated—removed every day from the teeth.

Film was found to cling to teeth; to get into crevices and stay; to hold in contact with teeth food substances which fermented and fostered the acids of decay. Film was found to be the basis of tartar.

Pepsodent acts first to curdle this film. Then it thoroughly removes the film in gentle safety to enamel.

At the same time, it acts to firm the gums—Pepsodent provides, for this purpose, the most recent dental findings in gum protection science knows today. Pepsodent also multiplies the alkalinity of the saliva. And thus aids in neutralizing mouth acids as they form.

It multiplies the starch digestant of the saliva. And thus combats starch deposits which might otherwise ferment and form acids.

No other method known to present-day science embodies protective agents like those in Pepsodent.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. 17-29, Ahmuty & Co., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

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Based on modern research. Advised by leading dentists the world over. You will see and feel immediate results.

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CACHOUS.
OF ALL CHEMISTS AND BAZARS.
Made by J. GROSSMITH & SON, LTD., LONDON.
AGENT IN INDIA.—WALTER WHITE, BOMBAY.

HOW BOMBAY'S MILL INDUSTRY CAN BE IMPROVED.

(Continued from page 6.)

you want to impress upon the Government and the public the importance of giving needed relief to the industry. Nobody will grudge if the agents want to increase their commission in a direct and open way for their management; but to make more money by the back door is against the principle of morality. Let me tell you plainly that because the mill-owners were and are interested they have not enforced the guarantee clause of the agreement with the firm of selling agency. Then when a question comes between mills and selling agents the managing agent naturally cannot be hard on the agent's firm because he is interested there.

Then there are some mills which take money either as deposits or on lieu of goods from the selling agents. This principle also is very bad, because the selling money either as deposits or in lieu of more money to the mills and its capacity and experience are never questioned. You know very well, Sir, that selling of the cloth is not an easy thing if the mills and the selling agent care to sell at remunerative and better prices.

It requires the whole time and sole attention of one experienced man for one mill if he wants to take proper care as a selling agent. He has to attend the mills at least for three hours every morning and he must have thorough knowledge of what is going on in the mills. Besides he has to attend the customers and the market for at least from four to five hours.

Unfortunately, the Bombay millowners do not look in these directions properly and the selling agency is given to one firm for four or five mills together and in one case one firm has been given the agency of twelve mills together. Sir, can you explain to me how one firm, however big it may be, is able to manage properly the selling agency of twelve mills together which turn out cloth of the value of seven crores of rupees every year, with hundreds of varieties? I believe all this to be absolutely absurd.

The first which has to sell the cloth worth two lakhs a day comes in such a position that it has to throw the cloth at any price without calculating the cost. Some times it happens that the stock is in one mill and the sale is effected for another mill because the firm is not in a position to know at once which mill has stock of a particular kind. In short any man with common sense can understand that there cannot be very good results in giving selling agency to one firm for so many mills and one firm, however capable it may be, cannot create the markets for all mills and for all the varieties.

PURCHASE OF COTTON.

The system of purchasing cotton also requires some changes.

At present some of our mills buy their cotton in up-country through their own men and stock ahead for three to four months and when they do not want to be long they sell hedge contract in Bombay against their ready purchase in up-country and in this way they pay interest charges on ready purchases and further pay brokerage for selling hedge contract in forward.

Some mills buy ready cotton in Bombay market whenever they require and if they want to be long they buy two-three months ahead.

Both the above systems, I believe, are not to the advantage of the mills. I know from experience that Japanese and Continental mills are buying Indian cotton cheaper than the Bombay mills, because they buy three to four months forward on call system either on classification or on types from the merchants in open competition.

I do not understand when Continental and Japanese mills which are more than 4,000 miles away can buy their cotton on small sealed samples of five lbs. and ten lbs. why our mills which are at a furlong's distance cannot buy their cotton forward on the same system even on the sample of two or three whole type bales.

UP-COUNTRY PURCHASES.

Up-country purchases by the mills are not profitable at all because up-country market is narrow and small and there are more buyers and fewer sellers. At present excepting Amraoti and Ujjain there is no place in India where more than 40,000 bales of cotton are placed and at every place there are more than 15 to 20 buyers including big shippers and merchants besides these there are no rules and regulations about quality and the buyer has to take delivery of whatever quality the seller offers.

Mills cannot send the best selectors in every up-country market, because they cannot afford so much expense for their small purchases. Mostly the man who is not paid more than 50 to 60 rupees a month is sent to the up-country to purchase cotton and nobody can expect that such selector can be an expert. Besides there being more buyers in up-country, they have to please small petty sellers there. Also there are more chances of temptation to such low paid men in up-country.

Millwalas are not cotton merchants and they are not daily in close touch with ruling prices of many varieties of cotton in Bombay and, therefore, it happens that once they send their man in up-country they buy cotton there without comparing the ruling prices in Bombay market and pay more money without knowing the party. Even if they think they do not pay more in up-country they cannot deny that by purchasing ahead in up-country average interest charges mount up for about three months as they can buy only when there is the season and not when they require. The millowners do not exactly know the world's requirement of particular kinds of cotton and sometimes they pay exorbitant premiums for their cotton.

IMPROVE METHODS OF PURCHASE.

The best way of purchasnig cotton is to buy forward deliveries according to the requirement on call system either on types or on classification with the guarantee of the required staple and the strength of the staple.

If mills purchaes ready cotton in Bombay those merchants who have ready stocks in their godown can only compete in prices and naturally they will add interest and other charges for keeping stock ready because they do not get buyers every day. But if mills will buy forward delivery for one two or three months all the merchants can give their quotations and fixed deliveries can be mentioned in the contract as required by the mills to save the interest charges.

Some mill-owners may ask what they should do if the sellers do not deliver them right cotton on the required date. But there is no weight in this argument because, according to the contract, they have a right to buy the cotton on account and at the risk of the seller if he fails to deliver the right cotton on the due date. Some mill-owners say that they fear they do not get the exact quality when they buy forward. But this is not correct, because they have a right to survey the cotton by the experts in Bombay and they can make the condition in the contract that they shall not take the delivery of the cotton below certain standard.

Some of the mill-owners go to the length of saying that they canot rely upon the survey by the experts of the East India Cotton Association. Sir, I do not understand when our mill-owners can trust the ordinary men for selection of the cotton why they cannot trust honourable men who have no interest and who are perhaps greater experts than the mill-owners themselves. I am sure if they adopt the system of buying on types and standard for forward delivery on call they will at least save Rs. 12 to 15 per candy.

The following will be the advantages:—

(1) They can buy their cotton in keen competition between many merchants.

(2) Merchants can sell them cheap because booking ahead means much saving and facilities to them.

(3) Interest charges will be saved and mills can be run with less capital than at present.

(4) They will get better quality than at present.

Sir I am sure, if both these systems of selling cloth and buying cotton will be changed our mills will at least be able to stand and compete with the up-country mills even if they cannot compete with Japanese and Lancashire mills on account of the inefficient labour and the ruinous policy of the Government of India in keeping exchange at 1s. 6d.

HOW TO IMPROVE THE INDUSTRY.

The following are the necessary steps to be taken to improve the condition of our principal industry:—

(1) To carry on great agitation regarding the ratio question and to take the public in close confidence by explaining this question in full detail in every nook and corner of India.

(2) To introduce a change in the present labourers by encouraging educated middle class young men to work as labourers by giving them required facilities and encouragement.

(3) To abolish the practice of petty sales by the mills and to take necessary steps to create merchants and markets.

(4) To abolish or amend the present system of selling agency strictly observing the following principles:—

(a) No Managing agent shall be directly or indirectly interested in the firm of the selling agency.

(b) Commission for selling cloth shall not be more than half per cent. in plain cloth and one per cent. in fancy cloth.

(c) No one firm directly or indirectly shall be given the agency for selling cloth of more than one mills.

(d) To remove the clause of guarantee with selling agents firm (which has never been worked out) in order to enable the very best man to become the selling agent a man who may not have money but who has enough skill and energy.

(e) To abolish the practice of taking money for finances from the selling agents.

(5) To introduce practice of buying cotton for forward deliveries according to requirements on types and standard on call system.

I hope your Committee will consider this letter and take broader views. I assure you, sir, that I have no grudge against any particular mill-owner but I have criticised the practice of some of the mill-owners in this letter with a sincere desire to improve our one great industry in this city.

Let me add sir, that although [illegible] are losing crores of rupees [illegible] the last three [illegible] been able to spend few lakhs in agitation [illegible] exchange question which has ruin[illegible] industry and our mill-owners had [illegible] able to create public opinion [illegible] question except in the City of Bombay otherwise their fate would have been quite different from what it is at present.

Yours, Faithfully.
JAGJAIWAN UJAMSHI.

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BOMBAY FRIDAY MAY 11 1928

ROMANCE OF H. G. WELLS' LIFE

MARRIAGE WITH "A SWEET AND VALIANT LITTLE FIGURE"

EXEMPLARY DEVOTION OF A WIFE

How Mr. H. G. Wells wooed his late wife in the atmosphere of a biological class-room, between conversations about frogs and rabbits, is one of the many intimate domestic details the famous writer reveals in his introduction to a book that he has compiled of the late Mrs. Wells' short stories and poems ("The Book of Catherine Wells:" Chatto and Windus, 7s. 6d).

"I have put forth this book," he exclaims, "under the name of Catherine Wells of set intention: it was the name she used invariably in her writings, but it was not her full name (which was Amy Catherine), nor was it the name by which she was best known to her friends. I had thrust upon her, and she had been ready and willing to wear for everyday use and our common purposes, a congenial presentation of herself that we had christened 'Jane.'"

FIRST MEETING.

Mr. Wells describes their first meeting. He was conducting a cramming class in biology for candidates for the London Bachelor of Science examinations. Miss Robbins, as she was then, came to the classes in deep mourning for her father, who had been killed in a railway accident.

"I thought her then a very sweet and valiant little figure indeed, with her schoolgirl satchel of books and a very old-fashioned unwieldy microscope some one had lent her, and I soon came to think her the most wonderful thing in my life.

"Our friendship grew swiftly beyond the bounds of friendship and I was amazed to find that she could care for me as much as I did for her. . . I do not think either of us expected to live ten years. But we meant to live every minute there was for us to live. We were the most desperate of lovers; we launched ourselves upon our life together with less than £50 between us and absolute disaster, and we pulled through. We never begged nor borrowed, we never cheated, and we worked and paid our way into a position of security and then to real prosperity.

"And I seem to remember now that we did with a very great deal of gaiety."

They had two sons, and Mr. Wells relates that she fought for the life of the first of them and for her own life for more than four-and-twenty dreadful hours. It was then, he believes, that the seed of her death was sown in her.

DIFFERENCES.

"Fundamental to my wife's nature" he continued "was a passion for happiness and lovely things. She worshipped beauty. For her beauty was something very definite, a precious jewel to be discovered and treasured. For me beauty is incidental, so surely a part of things that one need not be directly concerned about it.

"I am a far less stable creature than she was, with a driving quality that holds my instabilities together. I have more drive than strength, and little patience; I am hasty and incompetent about much of the detailed business of life because I put too large a proportion of my available will and energy into issues that dominate me. I have to overwork, with all the penalties of overworking in loss of grace and finish, to get my work done. In all this we were in the completest contrast, and inevitably we strained against each other.

DEATH.

Death was drawing near to her for five months, but its first intimation came as an absolute surprise. They returned from a visit to Paris, and Mrs. Wells seemed a little out of sorts. Neither thought that there was anything seriously wrong with her.

She grew weaker, but put all her affairs in order clearly and methodically and was careful not to look haggard or distressing to those about her. She dressed with care.

EDISON'S QUEST AT 82

MAKING RUBBER FROM WEEDS

FEARFUL PREDICTION OF WAR.

Thomas Edison's secret is out. At the age of eighty-two the "world's wizard" is devoting all his time to an effort to invent a cheap and satisfactory substitute for rubber, writes the Special Correspondent of "Sunday Express."

For many years the question, "What is Eddison working on now?" has been frequently asked, and nobody has vouchsafed a reply, but he has been quietly engaged for nine hours every day on his latest quest.

In his vine-covered laboratory at Llewellyn Park, West Orange, New Jersey, Edison told how he came to undertake the task.

"The United States has never had, and never will have, on hand enough rubber to run the country for more than a year," he said. "Henry Ford, Harvey Firestone and I were considering one day what the United States would do in case of a war which cut off our rubber supply.

"Don't make any mistake about that war; it will come. We may run along for a good many years without it, but sooner or later the nations of Europe will combine against the United States, and the first thing they will do will be to cut off our rubber supply.

"We can't fight a war without rubber. All transportation is on a rubber tyre basis. To move goods to and from the railways and steamships we must have rubber. There are not enough horses and mules to haul the commerce of peace-time let alone in time of war!

"So we decided that the thing needed was to find a source of rubber, for war emergency purposes, so that we can produce it quickly right here at home. And that is what I am working on.

"I am not interested in rubber as a commercial product, and what Ford, Firestone, and I are doing is something in which there is no possible profit for any of us. We thoroughly understand and realise we cannot compete commercially with the tropics in rubber production."

EXPERIMENTS.

For several years now these three Americans have been experimenting on their Southern Florida lands with the cultivation of standard varieties of rubber trees and plants.

For forty years Mr. Edison has been developing at his winter home at Fort Myers, Florida, the most complete garden in existence of tropical and sub-tropical vegetation while on Mr. Henry Ford's 18,000 acres at La Belle adjoining, rubber trees of every known sort have been growing for ten years and more.

"The home of rubber is in the tropics," added Mr. Edison, "where the wages on the plantations are 1s. 3d a day. American workmen could not and should not be asked to work for such low wages."

More than 945 different species of plants have already been listed in the Edison laboratory as containing measurable amounts of rubber. The most promising are stated to be of the milk-weed family.

Edison's task is well on the way, but there is still much to be done.

Make a solution of starch with plain cold water, mixing well till it is of the consistency of cream. Take a little of the starch on the finger-tips and rub well into the fur all over, working from the skin upwards. Take care that no moisture touches the skin. The fur will now look as if it were absolutely ruined, but the treatment is quite safe and there is no cause for alarm. Leave the starch on the fur all night; by morning it will be quite dry and will come off easily if the fingers are pushed into the fur. Shake the fur in the open, if possible and the white glistening surface of the fox will be

"EUGENIC BABY" SENSATION

SYLVIA PANKHURST'S AMAZING CONFESSION

The astounding confession that she has become the mother of a "eugenics" baby and that she has not been legally "married" to the father has been made by Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, the well-known British Suffragette in a statement from her own lips published here.

"I wanted a baby without the ties of marriage," Miss Pankhurst states in disclosing to the world her amazing romance. She says the baby was born in London nursing home last December, that the father—a foreiner, aged 53—is a man she had loved for years.

Miss Pankhurst, who is 46, is at present staying at her home at Woodford Green, Essex. She tells her story in an article written for the United Press, and cabled to the newspapers of New York in mail week.

'MY FITNESS FOR MOTHERHOOD'

"You ask if my baby is eugenic. It is good eugenics, I believe, if one is of sufficient general intelligence, bodily health and strength, and freedom from hereditory diseases, to produce an intelligent healthy child.

"I believe that of myself; I believe that also of my baby's father. Indeed I consider my husband has many gifts with which to endow our child, and much aptitude and patience as a teacher."

Miss Pankhurst was one of the leaders of the Suffragette movement in Britain, and has long been an active propagandist in the interests of women. She says that the baby had been named Richard Keir Pethick Pankhurst.

The first name is after the child's grandfather, Keer being after the famous Labour leader the late Keir Hardie, who

THE WOMAN'S MOVEMENT

PROGRESS IN THE EAST

A British lady writing in the "Asiatic Review" says:—

'The women's movement in the Near and Middle East, then, represents a remarkable phenomenon of the present time. In Turkey women have won privileges equal to those of most European women, and Egyptian women of the educated classes are not far behind. The Tartar women, with the privileges of equal education with men, appear to have gone farthest both as students and in the political sphere, since they are the only Muslim women who upto now have exercised the vote. In all the countries we have mentioned the right of girls to education is now accepted, and in several, as we have seen, women have secured the right to secondary and university education. In Turkey, Egypt and Syria as well as Russia-in-Asia and, of course, Muslim Europe women are now free to earn their own living in occupations and professions formerly open only to men. The abolition of the veil, of seclusion within the harem, of polygamy, of child-marriage, and of easy divorce, has been accomplished in some cases already, and is likely to be secured in the near future in others."

---

was a great friend of the Pankhurst family, while the name Pethick was given after Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, the wife of Mr. Pethick Lawrence, M.P.

"I long desired a child," Miss Pankhurst's statement continues, "but while I was editor of a weekly paper and honorary secretary of several organisations and responsible for much social and political work which would have suffered greatly from any curtailment of my activities, I felt I must deny myself that joy.

"When the agitation for votes for women was crowned with a great measure of success, when the war and its hardships—which I had striven to combat.—came to an end, and when intervention in Russia—against which I had striven—dwindled away I felt that I might at last satisfy my desire and give to the future my child.

My message to those who desire children is that love is essential to the creation and upbringing of a child; love both of the parents for each other and for their child."

LOVE AND FREEDOM.

Before making her statement in writing, Miss Pankhurst talked with a British United Press representative in the garden of the "Red Cottage Tea Room" at Woodford Green.

The baby was in her arms.

Miss Pankhurst laughed. "I suppose you?" she remarked.

"This is he," she said, proudly indicting [illegible] she had been [illegible] "I have another problem, now," she said, "this boy. The little tea-room will enable me to support him.

"I am writing books to tell people why I have done all these funny things."

It was revealed that Richard was born in a nursing home at Hampstead on December 4, and the birth was registered from there.

During the conversation Miss Pankhurst passed the baby into the arms of the interviewer, and pointing to the child's tiny hands declared lovingly.

"Aren't they artistic? Just like his father's. Everyone tells me he is months ahead for his age; he is already 14lb."

Miss Pankhurst said she intends to live in a little hut in the garden behind the tea-rooms for the sake of the baby's health.

"Love and enthusiasm are indeed the two great moving factors which make life worth living," Miss Pankhurst also remarked in the course of the statement she made.

"An institutional upbringing can never compensate a child for the absence of parental love.

LIBERTY IN MARRIAGE.

"My union with my husband is entirely free. I do not intend to change its basis. I believe the tendency of the future is in the same direction, and that posterity will see nothing remarkable in our decision.

"I do not consider marriage ought to be the subject of a legal contract. It is far too intimate and personal a matter for that. I believe that parties to a marriage should be free to part if their affection should fail, though in most cases I believe it will endure.

"It is better, more dignified and more sane to part by mutual consent than after nasty hypocritical proceedings in the Divorce Court.

"In this country the fact that both parties have contracted other relationships and are mutually desirous of severing the marriage is a reason for denying them the desired freedom.

LOVE—AND FRANKNESS.

"I believe love and freedom are vital to the creation and upbringing a child—love of parents for each other and for their child. I believe indifference, hostility, and compulsion are factors which lead to sorrow and danger.

"I do not advise anyone to rush into either legal or free marriage, without love, sympathy, understanding, friendship, and frankness.

"These are essentials, and, having these, no legal forms are necessary."—Sunday Chronicle.

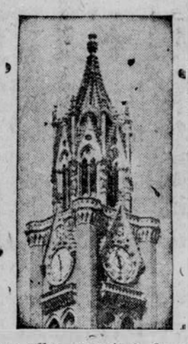
Patent leather shoes should never be cleaned with boot polish. A new pair should be rubbed well with vaseline and allowed to stand without being worn for a week. This treatment softens the leather and makes it pliable, so that the shoe takes the shape of the foot better; it also prevents the unsightly cracking often seen. After standing for a week, rub the vaseline off and clean with furniture cream. Polish with a pad or soft flannel. Treated in this way, the shoes will always retain the 'new' look.

An Infallible Remedy for Burns Scalds, etc.—Mix equal quantities of linseed oil and lime water. Keep handy, and apply at once on old linen. Renew frequently.

Under the Clock

(BY TWINPLEX.")

FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1928.



Mr. N. M. Joshi has received money from Moscow. How awful! This is the sort of thing that makes the blue-blooded British Imperialist, who denounces Bolsheviks as "Reds", himself see "red."

* * *

The thing is atrocious. What business have the working classes in Soviet Russia to offer practical financial sympathy to the workers in British India? It is cheek. It is an offence against all canons of imperialist morality. This is what a Loyalist I met yesterday told me. He says the Indian workers have no business to touch that money.

* * *

Asked why, pressed to give some sensible reason why they should not, he blundered out that this sort of thing offends English Sabs. "It will do no good to the workers, you know—ultimately"' he lamented. "The English Sabs will be angry with them." But the Indian workers will be no longer cowed down with this craven argument.

* * *

Miss Katherine Mayo continues her valiant efforts on behalf of Imperial Britain to vilify India and the Indians. I shall not be surprised if after a short cold weather tour in India again at the time when the Simon Seven are peregrinating in this country she returns to England and appears on Tory platforms as a "disinterested" friend of India, explaining to British audiences what they should do for India.

* * *

She can tell them yarns about India which will beat the wildest traveller's tales in the grossness of their falsehoods.

* * *

And she thrives at her work. The Berlin correspondent of the "Daily Mail" writes in appreciative language about her work there—and about "the roses in her cheeks which a girl might envy and the light of youthful happiness in her blue eyes."

* * *

But she has had followers at the game of depicting India in picturesque colours. A new author on India, Miss Margaret Wilson, has published a book with Jonathan Capes, London, called "Daughters of India." Miss Mayo has kindly read the proofs, but finds that the story it depicts is "true but rather unfair." The book is supposed to be a reply to "Mother India." Well, it can't be much of a reply. Davida Baillie, the most important figure in the novel, an American missionary lady, "never believed anything that a man in India said about a woman."

* * * * *

An English writer says of the new book "Sentiments are put into the mouth of the American lady to which strong exception is likely to be taken by those who were fervent in their denunciations of 'Mother India'."

* * *

An ideal book to be presented to every member of Parliament, except, of course, to those wretched Little Englanders, the Left Wing of the Labour Party. Lord Sydenham and Company must immediately see to this.

* * *

"Famous explorer shoots her husband", runs the heading of a revolver drama enacted by Mrs. Esther Wilson, known as the woman who has been nearest to the North Pole. Evidently she took him to be a polar bear in a fog after her return to civilisation. Or may be, she did not think her hubby as interesting a find as any she got at the North Pole.

* * *

"A fresh Western disturbance is affecting the frontier." This is the introductory sentence in the report for Thursday by the Weather Prophets of the Indian Government who have their offices shifted now to Poona. The combination of "disturbance" with "Frontier" may send, even in these days of perfect peace on the "Frontier", a shiver of fright to nervous people and even to "tin gods" who suffer from the scare of "Red" invasion via Afghanistan. It is time some new word was coined for "disturbance" in weather readings.

* * *

I understand that there is no truth in the bazaar gossip at Dalal Street that the "Indian National Herald" is bringing out a "Tairsee Number" shortly.

* * *

According to the "Herald" Mr. Shamgasani, to give him his due, is a terror to Company directors. Does that explains why the annual general meeting of the National Newspapers (India) Co., Ltd., was rushed through in a record time of eleven minutes behind his back?

* * *

Mother: "Good gracious, Tommy, what are you banging that tub for?"

Tommy: "I'm keeping baby quiet."

Mother: "But where is she?"

Tommy: "Under the tub."

"THE HERALD AND ITS MANAGEMENT."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The undersigned has read the letters of Mr. Tairsee and Mr. "N. R. K."; and regrets that they are still mixing him up with the management of the "Herald," which is neither correct, nor fair. This writer:

(1) Was not a promoter nor a Director of the "Herald,"

(2) He had not purchased the shares of the "Herald."

(3) Nor had he appealed to friends to buy "Herald's" shares.

(4) Nor was he any way associated with the management of the "Herald," till the first week of February, 1928.

(5) The loss of two lacs sustained by the "Herald" refers to the period ended 31st October, 1927.

(6) It is thus perfectly clear, that it is neither correct nor fair to mix me up with the old management of the "Herald," nor to call upon me to tender explanations of events over which I had no control, or with which I was not associated.

This writer worked at the "Herald" from about the 8th February to 7th April 1928. During this period, he discovered things, to which he drew the attention of the Board and of his co-Trustees. When he did not receive the requisite support, he felt it his duty, as a Trustee of the Debenture-holders, to submit his statement before them. At the meeting of the Debenture-holders, the Chairman observed, that it was a domestic quarrel and that things could be set right. I am awaiting to see this done—both in the interests of the "Herald" and of the Debenture-holders. Meanwhile, let it be said in fairness to Mr. Horniman, that in less than three weeks of our co-operation in February 1928, retrenchment of twenty-two per cent. of expenditure was effected. But there has been room for greater saving, greater expansion of the paper, greater potentialities for the future, if the management rests in sound, strong and stable hands and we are waiting to see, what the Directors of the "Herald" are going to do in that direction.—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

II.

To The Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Bharucha says in his letter publishe! on Tuesday, that he has not "dived into the old accounts." But he does not tell us (indeed he is "dodging" us) as to what he found in respect of the other accounts—after his so-called "diving." The question is (1) What did he dive for, and where (2) What has been the result, if any, of his "diving?" So, it comes to this: when Mr. Bharucha is pressed to divulge all his secrets, the reply comes: "I am busy diving," "I am now waiting," "I have not seen the old accounts and just a few of the new," "I have my own policy"—"I am quite consistent," "wait and see"! There is now before us the further dreadful nightmare. Suppose Mr. Bharucha "dived" into the "old accounts," why,—our losses might turn out to be another two lakhs!

Further it is worth noting that these last two days the "Herald" is asking us to believe that all "our losses" are in fact huge "national profits." They are described as, "educative profits." The general suspicion is that there are a lot of funny things to be seen in the accounts and have been seen by Mr. Bharucha but that he is too shy about mentioning them. The following questions must be asked: "Is the present article of faith of our paper that the dry light of publicity is the best antiseptic against all sorts of nasty things in public life? When ha

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